THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII.—No. 17. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

TO INVALIDS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.:—The Anterior, the Interior and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine, and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.:—The Upper, the Lower the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain, it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract of Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions [illegible] use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. February 25, 1857.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:—

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of *buchu, cubebs,* and *juniper berries,* it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore, concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR [illegible]VE MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—
Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, U. S. Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD Judge Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington.
And many others, if necessary

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Ware house, No. 594 BROADWAY,

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

AND

No. 104 S. TENTH St.

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible] SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYW[illegible]

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEI[illegible]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HE DECLINES.—It will be seen by the following correspondence that Mr. R. H. Beatty, for some years past the faithful and efficient Chief Clerk in the office of Receiver of Taxes, declines r appointment to that office under Mr. Richard Peltz. Mr Beatty retires with the best wishes of all who have business with him for his future success in life:—

MR. RECEIVER OF TAXES RICHARD PELTZ TO MR. CHIEF CLERK BEATTY.

PHILADELPHIA January 12, 1867.

R. H. Beatty, Esq.—Dear Sir:—This is to notify you that you are appointed Chief Clerk to the Receiver of Taxes for the term commencing January 21 1867 If the appointment meets with favor, you will please signify it at your earliest convenience.
Yours, etc., RICHARD PELTZ.

MR. BEATTY TO MR. PELTZ.

PHILADELPHIA January 14, 1867.

RICHARD PELTZ, ESQ., Receiver of Taxes (elect):—Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of yours of 12th inst., notifying me of my appointment to the Chief Clerkship of the Department of the Receiver of Taxes.

I have given the matter a careful consideration: and in consequence of my connection with another business, I feel it a matter of duty to decline (with many thanks) your kindness.

With my best wishes, believe me gratefully yours,
R. H. BEATTY.

IS IT A HOMICIDE?—Captain Reuben Adams, while on his return from Boston recently, was said to have been swept overboard. His vessel, the schooner Elba, arrived yesterday in Camden, fourteen days from Boston. On the return from his last passage he promised his family to abandon the sea. When the Elba reached Camden on her homeward cruise, the crew reported that both Captain Adams and his mate, John Fenton, had been swept overboard off Long Island. The crew are all negroes. On the trip to Boston they quarrelled with the captain, and he placed the most refractory in irons. It is suspected that in revenge for this treatment they struck him from the deck into the sea. The captain, mate, and a negro were on deck alone at midnight, and the latter, arousing his messmates, stated that the boom, swinging from its lashings, struck the unfortunates over the side of the schooner. The mate was from Great Egg Harbor. The crew suffered severely with cold during the trip.

OUR RIVER FRONTS.—The continued pressure of the prevailing northwest wind has led to still further annoyances in our communication with our New York and New Jersey neighbors. The early morning New York, 8 o'clock line was again delayed, but only for about half an hour, the cause being an accident to the United States' Rights, lying almost aground in her dock at Camden, disabling her rudder in attempting to force a passage out. In consequence of her failure, the Company substituted the steamer Washington for the conveyance of the passengers of the 8 o'clock line, and they were compelled to land at Federal street wharf, Camden, instead of the depot wharf. The Market street boats made their usual winter time, about seven minutes, through the canal. The river is still much obstructed by floating ice, and was rarely lower than it is now—the wind continuing to drive back and lessen the tides The Schuylkill continues to be ice-bound from Fairmount dam to its mouth. Pedestrians cross it everywhere below the bridge, and the skating is, of course, unusually fine.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.—It is with sincere sorrow that we record the death of an old and well-known citizen, the result of a sad accident this morning. Mr. Andrew Brodie, residing at No. 1530 Franklin street, in attempting to descend to the cellar for the purpose of attending to the heater, made a misstep and fell head-foremost to the bottom, thereby sustaining a severe concussion of the brain, from the effects of which he died in two hours. The noise of his fall brought the inmates of the house to his help, but all exertions to save his life proved useless.

Mr. Brodie was 64 years of age, a married man, and for more than ten years past has been occupied as a successful contractor for the paving and curbing of the streets of this city. His very sad and sudden decease will be a source of deep sorrow to his relatives and among his very large circle of acquaintances.

STEALING WASH-CLOTHES.—Near 10 o'clock last night the yard of a dwelling-house in Coates street, above Beach, was entered, and five ladies' dresses, and other articles, were stolen from the clothes line. The goods were recovered by Officer Fisher, of the Seventh District. A man, name unknown, went to the Station House and informed Lieutenant Franks that he knew where the thief and the clothes could be found. Officer Fisher went with the man to a tavern kept by a Mr. Shevlin, in Front street, between Green and Noble, where the thief was sitting down at a table playing cards. Instead of pointing him out, the pretended informer took the officer about a square away from the place on a pretense of giving some directions When they got back to the tavern the bird had flown. The clothes, however, were not taken, and were returned to the owner.

ESCAPE OF A THIEF.—About 9 o'clock last evening, as Officer Streeper was walking his beat, near Sixth and Market streets, he saw a prize ahead laden with a bundle of clothes. He hailed the suspicious craft, when all sail was put on, the officer got a full head of steam up and made chase. But there is an old saying: that a "Stern chase is a long chase." In this case it was a fruitless one, in one sense, as the suspicious cruiser escaped, but the cargo consisting of three grey sack overcoats, was picked up and taken to the Fourth District Police Station, where they wait the identification of the owner, who can have them by applying to Lieutenant Bower. The goods are new, and have the marks of the tailor upon them.

SELLING IT TOO CHEAP.—Yesterday afternoon an individual was making himself very popular in the vicinity of Second and Callowhill streets by selling good lump butter at about twenty-five cents per pound. He had his golden lumps in a dirty-covered basket, and as he did not appear to be the owner of a cow or a dwelling amongst the umbrageous shades, he was taken into custody by Officer Barger. He was taken to the Station House, and gave the name of John Gray. At the hearing before Alderman Toland, it was alleged that he had stolen twenty-six pounds of butter from a farmer's wagon at Second and Pine streets. He was held in $500 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Mary McCarty and a lad named George Seager, aged about eight years, were arrested this morning in the Callowhill Street Market, by Officer Ryder, for attempting to pass counterfeit money. The boy carried the "spurious," and the lady, with one bill at a time, attempted to stick the countrymen. How many she passed it is impossible to tell, but when arrested she had a counterfeit one dollar bill on her person, and the lad when caught—he having started off on a run when he saw the officer catch the woman—had two fifty cent counterfeit currency notes. They were taken before Alderman Hurley, who held them for a further hearing.

ROBBERY.—About 11 o'clock last evening, an entrance was effected through the front door of Mr. Mackentire's segar store, No 43 South Eleventh street, and about $300 worth of segars and smoking tobacco carried off The show-case was stripped of the most valuable brands of imported segars. The thieves emptied them out of the boxes which they left piled up on the floor. No clue has as yet been obtained of the perpetrators. The smoking tobacco taken was of a peculiar brand, and if offered for sale in this city will lead to the detection of the rascals.

LOW WATER IN THE SCHUYLKILL.—During the past day or two there has been an almost unprecedented low state of the water. Even the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" is taxed in vain to remember a time when it was so low in times of old. Above the dam the water is eighteen inches lower than the top of the dam itself. No water, therefore, is going over it, and one or two of the water-wheels have been stopped from the same cause.

A COINCIDENCE.—Two men, both Irish, were arrested at Twenty-first and Filbert, on a charge of suspicion of larceny, about half-past 12 o'clock last night. They had a hearing before Alderman Jones, and both gave the name of Patrick Brown. One of them lived at Twenty-first and Filbert, and the other at Twenty-first and Barker. They were held in $500 bail each, to answer the charge brought against them.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A slight fire occurred at Christian Wagner's lager-beer saloon, No. 826 N. Third street, this morning, about half-past ten o'clock, occasioned by the flue setting fire to the wood work.

HER NAME.—The name of the woman who was killed by being caught in the machinery at Rowland & Ervien's mill, yesterday, has been ascertained to be Ann Hughes, a widow, aged forty, living in Belgrade street, above Ann street.

PARIS EXPOSITION—DEPARTURE OF THE MERCURY WITH A CARGO OF CONTRIBUTIONS.—The packet ship Mercury cleared from New York for Havre, with one thousand tons of contributions of all kinds and sizes and all descriptions for the Paris Exposition, and representing nearly all the States in the Union. Pennsylvania sends a large number of articles.

The great productions of the State, iron, coal, and petroleum, are well represented, with her agricultural and mechanical resources. An immense machine for planing and working iron received from Philadelphia weighs forty tons. One piece of it—the great iron bed plate—weighs sixteen tons and a quarter; and two other pieces weigh seven tons each. This extraordinary machine required a steam derrick to move it. How it will be taken out of the vessel does not appear.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.—There is to be no postponement on account of the weather Mr Crosby was asked by telegraph, this morning, whether the drawing had not better be delayed one week in consequence of the severe storm, and that gentleman replied thus:—

ROOM No. 28, CROSBY OPERA HOUSE, }
CHICAGO, January 19. }

T. B. PUGH, Philadelphia:—We cannot postpone the drawing for a single hour. U. H. CROSBY.

Mr. Pugh, therefore, declares to the public that he will keep the books open for subscription, at Nos. 607 and 1305 Chesnut street, until *twelve o'clock to-night.* Let all who have not purchased tickets secure them at once, as the drawing will occur at two o'clock on Monday afternoon, most positively.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Richard Peltz, recently elected Receiver of Taxes of this city, has appointed Mr. John L. Hill, of the Ninth Ward, Chief Clerk in his office Mr. Hill is a young gentleman particularly fitted for the duties he is about to assume. He will bring to the office systematic energy, fealty, and urbanity, that have been known and appreciated by his friends in private life for some years past. Mr. Hill was Secretary of the Republican City Executive Committee during the last campaign, and his appointment is but a just acknowledgement of his important services to the party.

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Letter from Chief Justice George W. Woodward Declining a Renomination.

From the Pittsburg Post, January 17.

By the following correspondence, it will be seen that the Hon. George W. Woodward declines positively being again a candidate for a seat upon the Supreme Bench. This determination will be received with regret by the public; though his reasons for it are dignified, and will command respect.

PITTSBURG, January 7, 1867.—Hon. George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Pennsylvania —Dear Sir:—Next fall the citizens of Pennsylvania will be called upon to elect a Judge of the Supreme Court. The public mind would be greatly relieved and the public heart greatly gratified to know that you would consent to be a candidate. For fifteen years you have filled that high position so ably, so acceptably, have "been so clear in your great office," that you have won the confidence, affection, and admiration of all men. We know of no man in Pennsylvania of a more pure and unsullied character, of more eminent abilities as a jurist or greater worth as a citizen, and we earnestly trust that you will permit these high qualities, embodied in you, to continue to adorn the position you have filled so long and so well.

We are, with great respect,
Very truly yours,

JAMES H. HOPKINS, ALFRED KERR,
GEORGE P. HAMILTON, THOMAS J. KEENAN,
JOHN H. BAILEY, R. C. G. SPROUL,
CHRIST. MAGEE, D. D. BRUCE,
C. B. KENNEY, N. P. FETTERMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14 1867.—Gentlemen:—In answer to your very kind note of the 7th instant, I am obliged to say, as I have said in answer to numerous inquiries of the same sort, that my purpose has long been unalterably fixed to retire from the bench at the close of my constitutional term, in December next I do therefore most respectfully, but definitely, decline a renomination, and I wish to be so understood by all the deputies to the nominating convention.

I have been deeply impressed by the generality of the desire that I should remain upon the bench. For a year past I have been in receipt of such communications on the subject, from every part of the State and from all classes of citizens, as to leave no doubt, or room for doubt, that the Democratic people universally wish for my re-election, and that many Republican lawyers would cheerfully consent to it.

I allude to this fact, not merely to express my gratitude for the public confidence which it implies, but also to say that it has put me upon a serious review of the grounds of my declination. Not meaning to state *all* the reasons that have led to my resolution, it is due to gentlemen who address me as you have done that I should remind you that thirty years ago I maintained, in the Reform Convention, that fifteen years were in general a sufficiently long tenure for Judges of the Supreme Court; that fifteen years ago, when I took the office, I declared against a renewal of the term; that this declaration has been repeated as often as I have had occasion to speak upon the subject; and that two years since I removed my residence from this city to Wilkesbarre, in anticipation of the expiration of my term—a change of residence which would not have been made if any thought of re-election had been entertained.

Having advocated the substitution of the limited for the life tenure, I was unwilling to take any personal advantage from it, and therefore peremptorily declined a nomination in 1851, which would have displaced one of these incumbents, and the vacancy which I came on the bench to fill in 1852 was occasioned, not by the constitutional limitation, but by the death of Judge Coulter. But now, being the first Judge who has completed the term of fifteen years under the amended Constitution, it seems to me to be my duty, in accordance with the sentiment of 1837, to retire to give place to a fresh recruit.

I know it is common to say, that as the office is a difficult and responsible one, a man with fifteen years of experience in it is better qualified to execute it than a man taken from the Common Pleas or from the ranks of the profession; but an observation of many years has led me to think that the public loses more by the infirmities of advancing age, and the perfunctory routine into which judges fall, than is gained by long experience.

Men are not ordinarily placed upon this bench until they have attained mature life, and have had considerable experience in the profession of law. A mere novice would, indeed, be greatly out of place in a court of so large and diversified jurisdiction. But when a man, past middle life, has served fifteen years, it seems to me he ought to hesitate about assuming so onerous duties for fifteen years more. The question of the renewal of the lease ought to be considered, not so much in respect to present qualifications, as to continued competency. If his faculties fail not, the tendency of long continuance in office is to careless habits of study and business

If there is any virtue in the limited tenure, I am under peculiar obligations to give the people the benefit of it, and whatever others may do, it is especially my duty to guard the public against the evils which it was intended to remedy. My declination, therefore, is final.

Renewing my thanks for your too kind estimate of my public services, I am, gentlemen, with great regard, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

To James H. Hopkins, George P. Hamilton, John H. Bailey, R. P. Flenniken, H. Burgwin, Esq., and others.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

A Man Takes Arsenic—Financial Embarrassment the Cause.

A man named John Ackerman, living on Rigby street, between Prospect and Garden streets, took arsenic on Saturday last, and died the same evening. When the poison commenced taking effect, his family became alarmed and summoned a physician, but it was too late, and it was impossible to save his life. Financial trouble is supposed to be the cause of his fearful act. He had purchased some property in the city, and being unable to meet his payments when they became due, he fell into a state of morbid melancholy, which at length amounted almost to insanity. He was not thought to be entirely in his right mind for some time previous to his death, but no one had any suspicion that he had in contemplation the taking of his life. No inquest was regarded necessary, as he stated before his death that he had taken poison. He had no wife living, but leaves several children. He was some forty-five or fifty years of age. His funeral was held on Monday.
—*Cleveland Leader, January 17.*

—In Paris, recently, a young man, thinking it wrong for his father to marry a second time at the age of sixty, put the old gentleman to death with his own hands.

WASHINGTON.

Threat from the President.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—The President's evening organ says of the Administration that, "if necessary, its strong and iron hand will be invoked to stay the course and prevent the consummation of radical treason. The great oath of the President to protect and defend the Constitution will not be forgotten, and the people who sustain him with their 500,000 majority of the voting population, North and South, will not forget him. Events have already brought the Government to the very verge of another revolution. If the radical majority in Congress pursues its treasonable course much longer, the Government, in order to sustain itself, will have to arm its supporters. At the call of the President, all his friends, North and South, and the army and the navy, will respond. In such a contest the issue cannot be doubtful. Congressmen may be valiant fighters on the floor of Congress, but when they come to lead their cohorts in the field, it will be another thing. The real armies and great soldiers of the Republic will be found fighting under the flag. We advise the opposition of the determined and fixed fact that Andrew Johnson will serve out his constitutional term of office."

The National Banks.

The Comptroller of the Currency has received about fifteen hundred quarterly reports of National Banks for the quarter ending the 7th instant. An examination of them shows that the banks generally are in a remarkably good condition. Almost every dollar of available funds is loaned upon the best of paper, and this though the deposits are extremely large. About half of the banks have declared semi-annual dividends of five, six, eight, ten, and some as high as fifteen per cent., besides carrying from ten to twenty per cent. of net profit to their surplus fund. In regard to the lawful money reserve of the national banks, the amount now held is sufficient, with very few exceptions, allowing them the privilege heretofore extended of holding compound interest notes as a reserve for all purposes, circulation, as well as deposits; but, serious objections arising to the holding of compound interest notes for circulation, besides the absolute prohibition contained in the law authorizing the issue of such notes, the Comptroller has called the attention of the banks to the necessity of keeping legal-tenders on hand to protect their circulation, and is requiring a strict compliance with the law in this respect. Another noticeable fact in connection with this subject is that the banks are holding a largely increased amount of specie as compared with that reported before. This is no doubt owing to the fact that as the temptation of high premiums on gold is not so great as formerly, the coin interest on bonds is retained instead of being immediately sold. The old circulation in most of the States, which was assumed by the national banks on their conversion from the State system, is now reduced to a very small amount, and a large portion of that now outstanding is probably lost, or in some manner destroyed, so that it should not be considered as outstanding circulation. This is a fact worthy of the consideration of bankers and business men generally, especially when it is stated that not more than a year ago the outstanding State circulation which was subject to redemption by the national banks exceeded $30,000,000.

Highly Interesting Letter from Rome.

From the Catholic Mirror.

We are permitted to publish the following letter from Rome, addressed to our Most Rev. Archbishop by Bishop Lamy, bearer of official documents of the Council:—

ROME, December 18, 1866.—Most Rev. Dear Archbishop:—The night before last I reached Rome, and, thank God, I had a happy voyage. I expect to have an audience of the Holy Father to-morrow, and to deliver to him the documents of the Council of Baltimore, of which I had the honor to be the bearer.

In my next letter, I hope to be able to give you all the information regarding the result of the various acts of the Council. My first visit yesterday morning was to his Eminence Cardinal Barnabo, who received me with his usual cordiality, and remarked that the documents I brought had been anxiously expected. And had not the ceremony of a beatification of a Capuchin occurred to-day, I would have had an audience already. Cardinal Barnabo had the kindness to inform me of the church and the hour when the ceremony took place, and I happily arrived in time, not only to witness the ceremony, but also to see the Holy Father, to hear distinctly and understand the Allocution which he spoke in Italian, and to be admitted at the kissing of his feet. In the very act of receiving the Pope's blessing, I was recognized by him as a bishop, though I was dressed in a black cassock. "Are you not a bishop?" said the Holy Father to me, smiling. Having answered in the affirmative, and giving the name of my diocese, his Holiness added:—"I received your telegraphic despatch from the forty-seven Archbishops and Bishops of the United States, and I hope you bring the documents of the Council."

You see, Most Rev. Archbishop, that I was extremely fortunate on my arrival in Rome. The Holy Father looks well, and in his Allocution he was so cheerful that he made us all laugh at a pleasant remark he made respecting the blessed Capuchin, whom he declared beatified.

I took up my quarters at the American college, having gratefully accepted the kind invitation of Father McCloskey, who accompanied me across the Atlantic.

There are about 4000 Pontifical Zouaves in Rome; but the frontiers are unprotected. Humanly speaking, nothing but a miracle can secure the continuance of the Holy Father in the Eternal City. We should earnestly pray for the Vicar of Christ on earth, the visible Head of the Church, and often repeat with the Royal Prophet:—*Exurgeat Deus, et dissipentur inimici ejus.* "Let God arise, and let His enemies be scattered."

Please to remember me to the clergy of your house. Believe me your ever devoted friend and brother in Christ, JOHN B. LAMY,
Bishop of Santa Fe.

The Late Massacre at Fort Phil. Kearney.

From a private letter received in this city by a gentleman from an officer at Fort Phil. Kearney, dated December 15, 1866 (six days prior to the massacre), we gain the following information:—About the 10th of December, a wagon train went to the mountains about five miles from the fort, for the purpose of procuring timber and fuel. On their return they were attacked by a body of Indians, numbering about three hundred. A guard stationed on a hill some distance off immediately signalled to the fort, and a body of mounted infantry and cavalry, about forty-four in number, were sent out under Colonel Carrington, to relieve the train. About thirty of the party under Captain Fetterman went in one direction, and fourteen under Colonel Carrington in another. The larger party first came upon the Indians, and a fight ensued, which was continued for a distance of eight miles. The Indians were whipped finally, and routed, though not until Lieutenant Bingham had been killed and scalped, and several wounded. Another party, under Lieutenant Drummond, with eight or ten men, were surrounded by the Indians, and the little party were compelled to cut their way out, in which Sergeant Bowen was killed. A number of Indians were killed and wounded during the fight. On the morning of the 15th of December the Indians again attacked a wood train, but were soon repulsed. No other outbreak has been reported until the afternoon of the 21st of December, when the terrible massacre took place, the whole of the command under Captain Fetterman being slaughtered.

THIRD EDITION

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

The Philadelphia Committee at Pittsburg—Thirteen Hours Behind Time, Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

PITTSBURG, January 19.—The Philadelphia Committee to superintend the drawing of the Crosby Opera House Art Association arrived here at two o'clock this morning—thirteen hours behind time. The snow had drifted fearfully on both ends of the road, closing travel for two days. All is clear now.

The Committee proceed to Chicago this morning.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, January 19.—A fire occurred last night in the basement of Curtis & Sons' gentlemen's furnishing goods store, No. 238 Main street, from a defective flue near the furnace Messrs. Curtiss & Sons lost their entire stock which will reach $8000; insured. Tyson & Tyler's tailor's stock is slightly damaged. The loss on the stock of the bonnet warehouse of Mr. Henry O'Brien, No. 228 Main street, is very heavy, and only partially insured.

The stock of Douglas & Co., photographers, Nos. 230 and 232, is totally destroyed. The loss about $5000, fully insured.

Sage & Tucker, chemists, No. 230, lose on the stock about $1000. Insured.

Dr. Degroff's loss on medical instruments will reach $300. No insurance.

Jacob Petrie, barber, loses about $500. Insured.

The building Nos. 232 and 232½, owned by Dr. John White and H. F. Penfield, is a total loss. Insured for $8000.

The building No. 228, owned by J. C. Reilley, is insured.

The Snow in Boston.

BOSTON, January 19.—Very little business was done yesterday here, owing to the difficulty of delivering or transporting goods. No schools were in session yesterday.

In the town of Somerville, twenty-six scholars and their lady teachers were compelled to remain all night in a school-house, on account of the storm. They were furnished with bedding and refreshments, and made comfortable.

Nothing has yet been heard of Commodore Blake, the veteran naval commander, who was lost in the snow storm on Thursday afternoon in Brookline, and it is feared that he has perished.

A Fenian Paper in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, January 19.—The *Globe,* a weekly newspaper of this city, has been transferred to the Fenian Brotherhood. It will be called the *Fenian Volunteer,* and managed by a Fenian organization.

Sad Calamity—A Telegraph Operator Frozen to Death.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Oscar W. Willis, for a long time telegraph operator for various companies in this city, was frozen to death while trying to reach his home, near Hoboken, on Thursday night last. He was an excellent operator, and a kind husband and father. His death has cast a gloom over the entire telegraphic fraternity.

The Weather at Washington.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—The Potomac river is still closed thirty-six miles below this city, and a number of vessels are ice-bound. There is good skating between this city and Alexandria, and hundreds cross daily, making much better time than by the steamer that formerly plied between the two cities.

Arrival of the Asia.

HALIFAX, January 19.—The steamer Asia arrived yesterday. She brought sixteen passengers for this port and fourteen for Boston. She sailed at half-past 3 o'clock for Boston.

The storm of Thursday was very severe in this region, and the mails have been seriously delayed.

Safety of Commodore Blake.

BOSTON, January 19.—Commodore Blake, who was supposed to have perished in the snow on Thursday afternoon has been found, and has arrived at his home in Longwood. He had taken refuge in a hut close by.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Stocks fluctuating. Chicago and Rock Island, 98½; Reading, 102½; Canton Company, 45½; Erie, 62½; Cleveland and Toledo, 122; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96½; Michigan Central, 106; Michigan Southern, 77½; New York Central, 108½; Illinois Central, 119½; Cumberland preferred, 30; Missouri 6s, 92½; Hudson River, 127; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 108; do. 1864 105½; do. 1865, 105½; Ten-forties, 99½; Seven-thirties, 104½; Exchange, 9½; sight do. 10½; Gold, 136½.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Cotton quiet at 35c. Flour declining; sales of 3000 barrels. Market generally unchanged Wheat declining. Corn dull. Oats dull; Western, 63@65c.; State, 67@68c. Dressed Hogs steady. Beef quiet. Pork firmer. New Mess, $21 50; old, $19 87½@20 00; prime, $16 75@17 12½. Lard quiet. Whisky dull

Losses by Fire.

The following table shows the losses by fire in the United States from the year 1855 to the year 1866, inclusive:—

Year	Losses.	Year.	Losses.
1855	$13 040,000	1862	$17,640,000
1856	21,159,000	1863	14 060,000
1857	15,792 000	1864	28,522,000
1858	11,561,000	1865	43 139,000
1859	16 058 000	1866	64,410,000
1860	15,697,000		
1861	18,020,000	Total, 12 yrs	$280,988,000

Shocking Accident at Duncannon—*A Man Cut in Two and Instantly Killed.*—We learn that Mr. Mark Haines, engineer at the Duncannon Nail Factory, was killed on Monday morning by being caught in the machinery. It appears that he was about fixing something at the machinery when he was caught in the belting and thrown upon the cog-wheels—then in motion—which crushed and cut his body into two parts. He was highly respected in Duncannon, and was a member of the Lodge of Odd Fellows at that place.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Christmas in Italy—A Florence letter-writer says:—"Christmas festivities at Florence are mainly to be seen among the English and Americans. There is the midnight mass in the churches, crowded by strangers attracted by the unusual ceremony. We and our cousins from the States eat our roast beef and plum-pudding, stick up our red-berried holly and evergreens, and drink our champagne and punch to the health of far-off friends. But the Italians think little more of Christmas than of any other of their too numerous *festa* days."

—A lady at Cheltenham, England, a few weeks ago, found thirty-six pearls in a dish of oysters.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—The usual Saturday business was before the Court to-day.

Commonwealth ex rel. Patrick O'Donnell vs. the Keeper of the County Prison. This was an application for the discharge on habeas corpus of Patrick O'Donnell, who was bound over to answer the charge of arson. About 6 o'clock in the afternoon of December 17 last, the barn of Mr. Tyson, in Cumberland street, Germantown, was destroyed by fire.

This boy had been in the employ of Mr. Tyson, and had been discharged about a week previous to the fire, on account of want of work At the time of the fire he was seen standing about 300 feet from the barn. It was said that the barn was locked every night, and the key placed where none, except those who worked about the barn, could find it. There is a coal shed about 100 feet from the barn, and going from that shed tracks were found in the snow that corresponded with the boots that O'Donnell had on. But no one said that these tracks were from the shed to the barn. Continued.

Samuel Smith and Richard Taylor, convicted of larceny, were each sentenced to the County Prison for one year.

Commonwealth *ex rel.* Thomas Thomas vs. The Sheriff. An application for the discharge, upon habeas corpus, of Mr. Thomas, who was held to answer the charge of perjury. The facts are that Mr. Thomas was the partner in business of Edward Hodgets. Mr. Hodgets wrote in a little book the name of Elizabeth Hodgets, his sister, and requested that in event of his death he (Mr. Thomas) would act as her attorney. Mr. Hodgets died, and a Mr. Gallagher, who made this charge, took out letters of administration of the estate of deceased, which letters were contested by Mr. Thomas, who, in a petition, swore that he was attorney in fact for Elizabeth Hodgets, "residing in England." This oath Gallagher alleges to be false, by reason of Elizabeth Hodgets having been dead for more than two years. But of this he brought no proof. The Court therefore ordered the discharge of Mr. Thomas.

A PITIFUL SCENE.

This morning Thomas Felt was brought into Court so weak and emaciated that he was unable to stand up. He was convicted of conspiracy a long time ago, and his counsel made a motion for a new trial. The matter has been going over from Saturday to Saturday, and has never been argued. Mr. Mann, this morning, told the officers to let the man go home. He replied he could not walk, and had no home to go to if he could; he said he had no help or friends and covering his face with a soiled handkerchief, wept bitterly. Mr. Mann said a home should be found for the man, and immediately a subscription for the purpose was raised among the members of the bar present.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Saturday, January 19, 1867. }

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were without any material change. In Government bonds there was very little doing. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 104½, no change.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 51½@51¼, a slight decline; Lehigh Valley at 62½, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 29½, no change. 126½ was bid for Camden and Amboy.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Hestonville sold at 14½@14¾, a slight advance 19 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 29¾ for Spruce and Pine; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 70 for West Philadelphia; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 22½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 32½ for preferred do.; 54½ for Lehigh Navigation; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 13½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56½ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 136¼; 11 A. M., 136½; 12 M., 137; 1 P. M., 136¾, an advance of ½ on the closing price last evening.

—The Directors of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 31st instant, at their office, No. 224 South Delaware avenue.

—The joint Board of Directors of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 31st instant at their office.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading...... 51¼	100 sh Phil & E..b30	30¾
100 sh do......c.51·31		

FIRST BOARD.

$4700 Sch N 6s 72....	90	300 sh Heston.lts b60		14¾
$5000 Susq Can bs.	63	200 sh Reading......		51¼
$1500 C & A mt 89...	95	200 sh	do lts.s5wn	51¼
$200 do.........	94½	200 sh	do.lots.b30.	51¼
$3000 W J R 7s.....	96	200 sh	do.........	51¼
150 sh Susq C scrip ..	63	200 sh	do.........	51¼
50 sh Leh Val. b5wn	62½	100 sh	do.......s60	51¼
200 sh Cata pf.lts.s30	29½	100 sh	do...s20wn	51¼
1500 sh Ocean....lots.	2·69	100 sh	do..... b30	51¼
200 sh Fulton.....lts	5¼	100 sh	do.........	51¼

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 107¾@108¼; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107¾@108¼; do., 1864, 105¾@106¼; do., 1865, 106@106¼; do., new, 1865, 104¾@104¼; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99¾@100; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 104¾@104½; do., 2d series, 104¼@104¼; 3d series, 104¼@104½; Compounds, December, 1864, 13½@13¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, January 19.—The foreign news is unfavorable for Cotton, but it has had very little effect upon the market. Some sales of middling at 35c. for Upland, and 36 for New Orleans.

There is nothing doing in Quercitron Bark, and prices are nominal.

The receipts of prime Cloverseed are trifling, and prime quality is wanted. Sales of common and good at $7 75@8·75—the latter from second hands. There is a good demand for Timothy at $4. Flaxseed commands $2 90@2 95.

The Flour Market is dull, and prices favor buyers. There is no shipping demand, and the home consumers buy sparingly. Sales of 600 barrels Northwestern extra family at $12@12 50 ₱ barrel; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $12 50@14; fancy at $15@17; extra at $9@15; and superfine at $8@8·75. Rye Flour sells in lots at $7·25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

Wheat of prime quality is scarce, and red ranges $3 to $3 20 @ bushel; white commands $3·20@3 40. 500 bushels Pennsylvania Rye sold at $1 35@1·37. Corn is steady. Sales of 5000 bush. new yellow at 97@99c. Oats are unchanged. 2000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 58@60c.

Whisky—Pennsylvania is nominal.

—A *mot* of a French bishop is reported by the Paris journals. An abbe, editor of a religious paper, was indicted for having discussed political questions in the columns of the journal under his direction. The bishop of his diocese, who was in court during the trial, was invited by the Procureur-General to take a seat on the bench. "No," replied he, "the place of honor to-day is by the side of the accused." The abbe was acquitted.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
FIRST MONTH 18, 1867.

At an election held on the 14th instant the following named persons were elected DIRECTORS of the Company:—

Caleb Clothier, William P. Reeder,
Benjamin Malone, Joseph Chapman,
Thomas Mather, Edward M. Needles,
T. Ellwood Chapman, Wilson M. Jenkins,
Simeon Matlack, Lukens Webster,
Aaron W. Gaskill, Francis T. Atkinson.

And at a meeting of the Directors, held this day, the following officers were unanimously re-elected, viz.:—CALEB CLOTHIER, President; BENJ. MALONE, Vice President; THOS. MATHER, Treasurer; and T. ELLWOOD CHAPMAN, Secretary. 1 19 3t*

LIFFITH LANK; OR, LUNACY.

A PARODY ON "GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR, JEALOUSY."

The publication of Charles Reade's "Griffith Gaunt" in the *Atlantic*, and the attacks to which it was subjected on both sides of the water, have secured for it a notoriety second to none of the recent publications of fiction. The following is a skeleton of the plot. Kate Peyton, a country belle, is courted by Sir George Neville and Griffith Gaunt. She is a fervid Romanist, and has a penchant for a convent. Because, however, she inherits property, which should have been Griffith's, she feels inclined to marry him. This she does, and, after living in peace for a few years, excites his jealousy because of her conduct with her confessor. He (Griffith), driven to distraction by the insinuations of her maid, Caroline Ryder, finding his wife and Father Leonard together, knocks Leonard down, mounts his horse, and flies to an adjoining county where, after a severe illness, he marries another woman, the "dove-eyed" angel, Mercy Vint. Returning, however, for money to Mrs. Guant, No. 1, he finds she has been faithful, and lives at home for a while. After oscillating between the two for some time, Kate finds out his peccadilloes, and threatens to have him arrested. He flies in the night. A shriek is heard, and on the strength of the shriek she is arrested for murder. She defends herself, and at the last moment a letter is received from Griffith, saying that he is alive. After a short time she returns to live with him; and his child by Mercy Visit having died, the latter is married to Sir George Neville.

The following admirable parody can be only fully appreciated by those who have read the work, but this outline will enable all to see the force and point of many of the sarcasms with which it abounds. The author deserves great credit for the success of his little work.

LIFFITH LANK.

AUTHOR'SEDITION.

Overture of Select Texts.

There are of madmen as there are of tame,
All humored not alike. Some
Apish and fantastic."—DEKKER.

"Strike out! and the world shall revere us
As heroes descinded from heroes."
—HON. JOHN MORRISSEY.

"Verily, is he not a man and a Bother?"—H. G.

"Tyzh hygh, tyzh hygh! O sweet delight!
He tickles this age who can;
Calls Tullia's ape a marmosite,
And Leda's goose a swan."
—BRITISH BIBLIOGRAPHER.

"Passengers who hence would journey
nto St. Thomas, Brazil, Savannah, or Havana,
Will comfort, speed, and safety much insure
By passage taking on our lines of steamships,
The office being at 5 Bowling Green."
—GARRISON & ALLEN.

"There is a chain of causes
Linked to effects; invisible necessity.
That whate'er is, could not but so have been."
—DRYDEN.

"There, I told you so!"—A VETERAN OBSERVER.

"Read, ye that run, the awful truth
With which I charge my page."—COWPER.

"Marry, come up! as of bells there is a din—
Friends, let us dine."—W. STUART.

"I hold that man a fool who would his life imperil
For a woman who loves him not."
—W. SHAKESPEARE.

"Ah! that is the mystery
Of this wonderful history."—SOUTHEY.
"I hath not seen it, my gentle boy."
—J. R. OSGOOD.

"Human nature is full of inconsistencies"
—LEWIS LELAND.

"Take this in good part, whatsoever thou be,
And wish me no worse than I wish unto thee."
—TUSSER.

LIFFITH LANK;

OR,

LUNACY.

BY C. H. WEBB.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY SOL EYTINGE, JR.

QUOTATIONS BY VARIOUS AUTHORS.

For in this world, to reckon everything,
Pleasure to man there is none comparable
As is to read with understanding
In books of wisdom. They ben so delectable
Which sound to virtue, and ben profitable.
TREVISA.

TO THE

Hon. Henry J. Raymond,

WHO FIRST PUBLISHED THIS TRAVESTIE IN THE NEW YORK TIMES, AND WHO HAS CUT OUT MORE PRINTED LESS OF, AND UNIFORMLY PAID BETTER PRICES FOR MY CONTRIBUTIONS THAN ANY OTHER EDITOR LIVING, THIS LITTLE VOLUME IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

By Way of Explanation.

For the leading idea of this little story, let me frankly confess that I am indebted to Mr. Charles Reade. Liffith Lank is, in great measure, the legitimate offspring, or rather offshoot, of "Griffith Gaunt," which will account for any similarity that there may be between the two ramifications. For the general style and the typographical effects introduced, I am also indebted to Mr. Reade; but, having said thus much, all is said. For the illustrations I am only indebted to Eytinge—not having yet paid that eminent, excellent, and patient artist for his labors. . . . Originally published in the New York *Times*, I was persuaded to consent to the republication of the travestie in its present form. And I will take this occasion to say that I am ready and, in fact, eager, to be persuaded to consent to the republication of anything I have ever written—provided some one else can be found to incur the expense and risk. If my little book amuses the public, I shall be pleased; if it pays, I shall be more than pleased; for

"My soul is not a palace of the past,
Where priest worn creeds, like Rome's grey Senate, quake,
Hearing afar the Vandal's trumpet hoarse.
The time is ripe and rotten ripe for CHANGE.
Then let it come!"

C. H. W.

Illustrations.

PORTRAIT OF KATE.—In this cut the cross-cut given to the eyes by the artist, is particularly noticeable.

THE FOX HUNT.—Showing how well Kate was calculated to overlook things about a house—or a hedge.

THE DUEL.—Illustrative of what a woman can do, if she chooses, and can manage to borrow a piebald charger.

THE DECLARATION.—Liffith leaning against the turret, and establishing a life-lien on Kate.

THE LADY'S MAID.—Mrs Rydor dressing her mistress' hair—combing it rather strong.

THE MODERN CRADLE.—Mercy points to it—Liffith sees the point, but does not like the game.

DRAGGING THE MERE.—A mere fancy sketch, executed by Eytinge in a pensive and retrospective hour.

THE APOTHEOSIS.—Showing what a man may achieve if he has the industry to marry two wives, and some one to right him up afterward—especially designed for the example and encouragement of young men.

LIFFITH LANK; OR, LUNACY.

A TALE THAT HE WHO RUNS MAY READE.

CHAPTER I.

"Say I, then, that losel shall never blacken my boots again!"

"Say I, then, they are my boots, and not yours, and that faithful serving-man shall brighten them whenever he will."

The gentleman and lady who indulged in this little interchange of compliments before breakfast were man and wife, and had loved each other a Little but not Long. Scant the encouragement to matrimony which my opening episode affords, but the Great Artist's duty is imperative—*et vitam impendere vero!*

Here a little explanation is necessary—not of my Latin, for that will be found among the "Words, Phrases, and Quotations from Foreign Languages" in the appendices of all modern dictionaries—but of my plan. *In medio tutissimus ibus:* Safety lies in the middle, both in parting hair and beginning stories. On that hint I have acted. To begin now with the beginning:—

Miss Katrine Phaeton was a young lady of Cucumberland, born of rich but respectable parents. Her hair was golden, her eyes grey. She had a fashion of doing up the former that puzzled her rivals, and of using the latter that bewildered her victims. The secret of *chignon* was known to none. As for her eyes, she had a way of turning them on slowly, as careful house-



KATE PHAETON AND HER EYES. (PHOTOGRAPHED BY BRADY.)

wives do gas, so that the victim could not fail to observe two things: first, that they were grand and beautiful orbs, though the pupil was without a master; secondly, that they were overlooking him instead of looking at him. Some persons would have thought her cross-eyed—but it was only a way she had.

So contemplated by such curious eyes, a man feels queer. He doesn't know whether he is being looked at or not.

She was rather charitable, and made no bones of giving all the cold victuals about the house to the poor. All she required in return from those around her was, that they should be Roman Catholics, and do precisely as she wished them to do in every thing. Singularly enough, much uglier and richer girls married on all sides of her, but this eccentric beauty remained Miss Phaeton at two times twenty.

She hunted once a month, and was at home in the saddle—but did not give her receptions there. So admirably balanced was her character, that, notwithstanding her love of the manly sport, she had no ambition to be a jockey nor a groom. But one day they drew Yewtree Bow, and out shot a fox. A hedger saw him shoot, and gave the view halloo; and away across country, like new brooms, swept dogs, horses, and men. But, notwithstanding all this enumeration, *Dux fœmina facti*—and so it was, Deuse takes the hindmost.

It was a gallant chase, and our dreamy virgin's back got up. Her golden hair streamed, and her gray eyes watered, as lithe and blithe she sat upon her great white gelding, riding over huntsmen as well as hounds, and jumping ditches and hedges where the stoutest steeplechase riders of the county were stuck and staked.

Having outridden and jumped over everybody and everything, Miss Phaeton was naturally soon next to the fox, and saw that sagacious animal when he, not wishing to be run over,



HOW KATE OVERLOOKED FOXES AND THINGS—THE GREAT WHITE GELDING POINTS.

glided into Dogwood Undermore. The huntsmen and hounds were at this time so far in arrears that they mistook the great white gelding for the fox, and the back-hair of the dreamy virgin for his brush.

Sat Miss Phaeton so long and still upon her horse at the corner of the underwood, that she fell into a deep reverie, and did not see the fox, when he stole out, though her eyes were bent in that direction. The fox thought she was looking at him, but here the peculiarity of those grand and beautiful orbs made itself apparent—she was *over*looking him. Huntsmen and hounds were swearing and tearing in all directions, but Miss Phaeton sat quietly and turned over in her head a plan for converting all the world to Roman Catholicism. Not so her horse. He plunged and then didn't, and then trembled all over and planted his forefeet together at this angle \. At the same moment he slanted his hind-legs thus /. The following was then the position: /\. It may be mathematically stated thus: /+\=0.

So braced he could not move a peg; a horse divided against himself can not stir—*quod erat demonstrandum*. But he looked a deal more statuesque than any three statues in England—as may readily be imagined. And, by-the-by, the gentlemen who carve horses in our native style, did they ever see one in that fix—out of a picture-book?

The whipper-in came up and was somewhat surprised at the attitudes of both horse and rider. From that of the former he thought that the fox had popped out; from that of the latter that Liffith Lank, who was in the neighborhood, had either popped or was expected to. It never occurred to his simple soul that a meeting of the hounds could be converted into a meeting of the *Congregatio de Propaganda Fide*.

However, a huntsman came up and made bold to touch his hat, and ask her if she had seen nothing of the fox.

She toyed with the horn that hung at her girdle, looked him dreamily in the face, and replied, "Yes."

He blew his own horn lustily, and asked which way Fog had gone. Upon which Miss Phaeton looked him dreamily in the face again and made answer that she did not know.

"But didst not say thou saw'st him?"

"Not so, sweetheart," said she, laying her hand upon his arm softly and smiling sweetly. "You asked had I seen nothing of the fox, and I replied, yes—and I have seen nothing of the fox."

Thereupon the huntsman took a small but sizable flask from his pocket, put it to his lips and wound another horn, for he now saw what the dreamy virgin was at. He understood that she had overlooked the fox.

"Couple up and go home to supper!" said Miss Phaeton, sublimely disregardful that it was not supper-time, and of the object which had brought forty dogs and men and horses and herself to the field. "The fox is in his hole by this time." And touching spur to her horse, she jumped over the astonished huntsman's head, and cantered slowly home across country, as though nothing had happened.

"*Courage, mes amis!*" remarked the huntsman to his friends, as he rearranged the Amidon which the hoof of the great white gelding had grazed and damaged, thinking the while that it was the Fall fashion, and had cost ten dollars—"*Courage, mes amis, le diable est mort!*"

Miss Phaeton had not ridden many miles when Liffith Lank galloped up to her side. In expectation of this event, she had been holding in her impatient horse for the last half hour.

"Is it you, Liffith?" she cried, with a sudden start of surprise; "who would have thought it!"

Mark you the woman there. Why, think you, the grand and beautiful orbs overlooked the fox when he broke cover at Dogwood Undermore? Why, think you, she broke up the hunt? Let me whisper it to you in small type—

The fox was not her little game!

O THE SEX!

Slowly they galloped along together, the white gelding leading. For, in this instance, Liffith's gray mare was not the better horse.

"Kate," spoke Liffith, "I've been courting you nigh upon three years, and now there's another lad come into court. Mayhap you think me a ladder. It is time you said me yes or no. I love you, Kate, and how could you be so cruel as love any other man? There, let me get off my horse and lie down on the stubble, and you ride over me. I would rather have you trample on my ribs than below the belt; but choose your own turnpike, Dearest—and any way, I've a policy of insurance against accidents in my pocket. Wilt have me, Kate?"

(That was the way they made love on horseback in the middle ages, before the invention of parlors and easy-chairs and bay-windows and turbine water-wheels.)

Miss Phaeton turned her glorious eyes upon her lover. "What think you, Liffith, of the Doctrine of Transubstantiation?" said she softly, looking him dreamily in the face.

Liffith muttered a word which, under the circumstances, might be called an allowable rhyme, and dashing the spurs into his horse, rode fiercely away. A casual observer might have thought Miss Phaeton was looking after him. Not so; the peculiarity of those grand and beautiful orbs again came in; she saw but the moon

CHAPTER II.

Miss Phaeton rode home, and found another lover's horse at the gate. She smiled: "Two beaux on a string are quite as good as two strings to a bow," thought she.

Old Joe, the groom, who had served long and faithfully in the family on board wages, hobbled out:

"Mistress Kate," said he, "have you seen Liffith Lank anywheres?"

The young lady colored at this question, and replied she didn't know. This was one of WOMAN'S WHITE LIES.

"But why?" she asked.

"Why?" repeated old Joe; "all the girls in town be runnin' after un now. The blinds be down at Bolton Hall, and they do say as 'ow the old Squire be dead. Here be a letter sealed with Black for Mister Liffith."

Miss Phaeton took the letter, opened and read it. The news was brief but good, and the grand and glorious orbs brightened. Old Mr. Churlton was dead, and Liffith was heir to Bolton Hall. Carefully recealing the letter, she told Joe to drop it into the post-office, and bolted into the house.

In the hall she met George Neverill. He was a young man, handsome and accomplished; had travelled on the Continent and in America; had made love to all the women he met, and was in nowise troubled with bashfulness nor doubt of his own merits and good looks.

"I love you, Kate," said he, putting his arm round the young lady's waist. "I love you better than I loved Mimi, or Marguerite, or Isabella, or Beatrice, or Dorothy Jane—the latter being a native of Maine. And the pride of Cucumberland, and pearl of all other lands, has but to say the word to be mistress of my heart and of Honiton Grange. Wilt be my wife, Kate?"

Honiton Grange suggested Honiton lace, and the lines of the young lady's mouth relaxed.

There was a sound as of "P'sweep," a succession of similar sounds, *decies repetita placebit*—and Miss Phaeton dreamily wiped her lips.

"Wilt do me a favor, George?" said she.

"Ay," replied he, "an' it be not to shave my head and turn priest."

"Seest yonder horseman, on the grey mare? He is leaving the country. Ride after and bring him back."

"Ay," and George Neverill left with alacrity. But he returned with alacrity, and came in without rapping.

"Is not you gentleman Liffith Lank?"

"Ay," said Kate quietly.

"And you wish I should bring him back to you that you may——"

"Marry him," put in Kate, looking dreamily in his eyes.

George Neverill reached out his hand and shooks hers warmly.

"I admire coolness," said he, "and this suits me exactly. But go after him you, and ride my piebald charger."

"You are a *preux chevalier*," said Kate; "excuse me a moment," and vanished—promising to be back in five minutes.

George Neverill stood alone. "*C'est un peu fort*," muttered he to himself. Five minutes passed, fifteen, twenty, thirty, sixty; it was hard upon his dinner hour, and there was none to ask him to tarry and dine. Mounting Miss Phaeton's horse which stood at the gate, he rode thoughtfully home, telling old Joe it was all right, and giving him a shilling to drink to his wedding with Miss Phaeton.

In the meanwhile, Kate had overtaken Liffith, and explained to him that she would "think about it." He at once promised to build a nunnery, to take the veil himself, if it would at all avail or conduce to her happiness, and all around them were to be Roman Catholics.

In a delightful frame of mind, Miss Phaeton rode home, and on learning that George Neverill had waited her return until the last stroke of the dinner hour, averred her belief that he was a good-natured and handsome fellow. On being told that he had ridden the white gelding away, her face fell, but only for a moment. "The piebald charger is much the better of the two," said she, and sat joyfully down to dinner.

CHAPTER III.

Civilization has many meters. Sometimes these meters imbrue their hands in each other's blood—and all for the want of an international copyright. But for information on this head, let me refer you to my book called the Eighth Commandment. In the present one—my Masterpiece—I intend to treat only of the Seventh and its infractions.

The reader will readily infer that this is not a child's book—especially a little girl's book. It is not a boatful of pap, and paps should be careful about introducing it into the nursery. *Præmonitus præmunitus.*

Nice the row when George Neverill rode into the yard of the Roebuck on Miss Phaeton's great white gelding.

"You are a liar, and a scoundrel!" cried Liffith, striding up to him.

It was hard to be worsted in a horse-trade and then accosted in this abrupt way by a rival. George Neverill ground his teeth—as though he would make meat of his adversary. The rivals measured each other from head to foot (with a small tape-line which was kindly furnished by one of the waiters), and Liffith, finding himself a half inch the taller, hesitated no longer, but struck straight out from the shoulder.

Amid the darkness which overshadowed Neverill's vision this glittered:—



Dost recognize the constellation, gentle reader? There are other Southern Crosses in our universe besides Mulattoes.

"It is Never too Late to Mend," said Neverill, as he picked up his broken nose and left the ring.



A JEWEL OF A GIRL, DOING THE POLITE AT A DUEL.

At this moment the piebald charger stepped quietly in and stood between the levelled pistols. There were two simultaneous reports. Miss Phaeton, who never believed reports, paid no attention to either, but caught the bullets gracefully, one in each hand, and returned them with her compliments to the two duellists.

Liffith upon his scratched these words:—

"*i love Kate!*"

and swallowed it. This act of gallantry, and the patent fact that he was entirely in the wrong in the quarrel, moved Kate in his favor.

"How sweet!" she cried.

"Ay, Sugar of Lead," muttered the Scotch surgeon, who happened to be none other than our old acquaintance in the hard cash times, Dr. Sampson.

Neverill didn't make much out of the ball; but he swopped horses again, and got back the piebald charger.

CHAPTER V.

None so blind as those that CAN'T see!

A pleasant party was assembled in the late Mr. Churlton's parlor to hear the will read.

To his faithful servants the deceased gentleman left a shilling each; to an illegitimate son his old clothes, cut in the fashion of a preceding generation, and the family seal; to Liffith Lank a lock of his hair, and to Miss Phaeton all the balance of his estate, real and personal.

Among others who came to congratulate Miss Phaeton came Liffith, sorrowful and seedy. She looked at him a moment, more in sorrow than in anger. *Point d'argent, point de Suisse;* no money, no point lace and Swiss muslin, thought she, but her better nature prevailed. There was enough for two, and her life was monotonous; theretofore her amusements had chiefly consisted in working figures of saints on samplers, and confessing to Father Francis. A husband would be a pleasant variety, she thought.

And Neverill helped the thing along. He proposed that she should give Liffith all of his and her property, and marry him—Neverill. Again the peculiarity of the grand and beautiful orbs came in. Kate looked him dreamily in the eyes, but she did not see him——

Nor did she see IT——

So she wrote Liffith a note, asking him to call on her as soon as convenient, and to come sober.

Unfortunately Liffith, on receiving the note, was so drunk that he could not read it. However, a kind and sober parson, named Eden, read it for him. After lying in a snow-bank for an hour or two, which made him feel quite fresh and comfortable and presentable, he contrived to stagger beneath Miss Phaeton's window.

She put her lovely head out, utterly regardless of the climate, the season, and a neuralgia, to



POPPING.—SHOWING WHAT THE EXTRACT OF POP-CORN DOES.

which she was subject of old. "Art there?" said she. "Speak, dearest."

Straightening himself up against the turret, honest Liffith hiccoughed, "I (hic) I (hic) I love (hic, hic, hic) Kate, (hic, hic, hic, hic)."

The thing was done, and Kate was captivated. Wrong in the quarrel, poor as a crow, drunk as a beast, and everybody urging her to marry somebody else, her affections at once centred on Liffith.

So the next morning Neverill got a note, the contents of which ran much as follows:—

"It having suddenly occurred to me that you would like to marry me, I have consulted Liffith—to whom I have been engaged for three years past—and he thinks you would. Brother Leonard sees nothing wrong in it, inclining to view it as a laudable ambition; but Liffith and Father Francis view the matter in a different light. For my part, I am very much surprised, for I have done nothing to deserve such treatment. But I forgive you. Farewell. Be virtuous join the Roman Catholic Church, and you will be happy.

"P. S.—I am afraid you will think me a coquette, but I do not think I am one.

"P. P. S.—I wish you would get me a few skeins of worsted of the inclosed pattern.

"P. P. S.—If you shaved your head, perhaps you would feel better."

"And what answer will you make?" said Father Francis, who delivered the note.

"Answer! I'll not waste a postage-stamp, i'faith," growled George.

"But I'll carry the message," said the priest.

"Then here's my reply," said George, grinding his teeth (perhaps because he couldn't have a mill with his rival), "she's old enough to understand French, if she doesn't. Tell her.

"*Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle.*"
"*I'm not the first sold by a damsel.*"

And with that he walked moodily away. He looked at the sky, and the stars seemed to smile at his anguish. Cold and pitiless, the pale moon looked down upon his woe. Longingly he looked for a sign to assuage the grief which gnawed at his heart. Suddenly his eye brightened.

Would you behold this great discovery, the same in magnitude and appearance as it met the eyes of the first discoverers, dragged with a rake from the bottom of a bay, opened with a knife, and swallowed by an adventurous mortal, after successive generations had passed it by without deeming it succulent?

Then turn your eyes hither, for here it is. Sold, in the cellar he found compensation.



CHAPTER VI.

Liffith made a tolerably good husband, as husbands went in those days. Generally he was able to get up-stairs after dinner without more than two servants to assist him, and he very seldom got into bed without taking off his boots. When he did, he was especially careful to remove his spurs.

On one occasion, when Liffith forgot himself with both spurs and boots, Mrs. Lank remonstrated with him; but he turned upon her, and called her A PRURIENT PRUDE, and threatened to drag her before the public; seeing her error, she confessed it. On the whole, their married life rippled on about as happily as ever married life does.

The main trouble was about "help." Mrs. Lank was prejudiced against good-looking chambermaids, and Liffith was opposed to Roman Catholic serving-men, who excelled in polish in everything, except in the matter of polishing boots. This brings us to the opening of our story.

"I say, the hussy shall pack," Mrs. Lank had remarked.

She had asked him, a few seconds previously, to bring out his *viol da gamba*. Alas! her speech had the effect of bringing out a vial of wrath!

"Say I, then, that losel shall never blacken my boots again."

"Say I, then, they are my boots, and not yours, and that faithful serving-man shall brighten them whenever he will."

Here Mrs. Lank was wrong. Because she paid for the boots, by no means did it follow that throw them she should every morning in her husband's face. Nor, strictly speaking by the letter of the law, were they her boots, whether paid she for them or not. As well have claimed his breeches, might she, and these she could no more have filled than his boots. *Aut nunquam tentes, aut perfice.*

Besides, for the matter of that, they were not boots at all; they were A PAIR OF HOB-NAILED SHOES.

Sometimes Liffith thought that he had got an elephant on his hands—that he might as well have married Mademoiselle D'jek—for at times he did indeed feel much dejected—and been a Jack of all Trades at once.

Mrs. Lank had in her employ a lady named Ryder—and ride her mistress she did with a vengeance. In combing Mrs. Lank's long and beautiful hair, she tangled and pulled it viciously; capillary attraction exerted its force to soften her obdurate heart in vain. Ask you why Ryder was so relentless and remorseless? She loved Liffith, and pulling his wife's hair was the only way she had of showing it. *Causa latet, vis est notissima.*



COMBING IT RATHER STRONG.

In short, Ryder was a Dangerous Female, and I would not like to ride alone with her on one of the English railways, where the carriages, you must know, are small, and seldom filled. Not content with pulling out her mistress' hair, she was always and forever putting fleas in her master's ear.

It may not have been before remarked by our reader, but Liffith's chief besetting sin—aside from his unfortunate habit of getting drunk—was lunacy. On the subject of priests he was monomaniacal. He had a way of strangling them when they ventured upon his grounds, which was not only inconvenient to the priests, but distasteful as well to his wife, who had a remarkable respect and fondness for the cloth—sending them soups and gravies till one might have thought it was a table-cloth.

And Ryder was always egging him on.

One day she nagged and egged him so much that he determined to break the yolk. So he collared a poor devil of a priest, with whom his wife happened to be discussing the vicarious powers of the Pope, and shook and trampled him till there was seemingly no life left in him.

Black and blue and livid, those who picked the poor priest up thought he was suffering from an attack of the Malignant Collarer.

So Liffith, thinking he had killed his man, fled the county, taking with him all his wife's jewels. In his desperation he never drew bridle-rein till he reached an inn in the next county, a good twenty miles away, called the "Packhorse." (Why he did not go further know I not, but perchance he was fearful of faring worse.) There he proceeded to unpack, and, having nothing better to do, fell to drinking on an empty stomach, until he drank himself into a brain-fever.

Liffith was always in luck, and at this inn he found another woman with grand and beautiful orbs. But this was a dove-eyed angel. When Mercy Vintner looked at things she saw them, which was more than could be said of Mrs. Lank.

Had not Liffith possessed the constitution of a horse, he would have succumbed to the fever. And perhaps it was because of his possessing the constitution of a horse that a farrier succeeded in curing him after a regular physician had given him up. *Similia similibus curantur.* Any way, what with Mercy's nursing, and the glauber and aloes which the farrier prescribed for him, Liffith got sufficiently well to decline wearing the shroud which a kind old lady was embroidering for him, and call for a shirt.

The next thing he called for was a parson, and he and Mercy were made one, much to the delight of the parents, who thought that such a son-in-law behind the bar would bring custom to the "Packhorse." Had they known his habits, they would have trembled on trusting him with the keys. For than Liffith there were few squarer drinkers in the country.

The farrier, who had been engaged to Mercy, came in just as the ceremony was over. For a moment he stared wofully at the picture, and then said very drily:—"I am too late for the wedding and too early for the funeral, methinks."

"That you be, Paul," said Mrs. Vintner cheerfully, "she is meet for your master."

"If he be taken sick again, the Devil may dose him," growled Paul, and leaving the room in disgust he withdrew his custom from the "Packhorse" forever. On being asked the reason, he replied that he did not like the new Bar Keeper.

CHAPTER VII.

Liffith might have shown his gratitude to Mercy in a better way than marrying her, when he knew very well that he had a wife and child in the next county.

It was scarcely the right thing to do; for there is a popular prejudice against a man having two wives, and one should always endeavor to conform to the customs of society. But I am writing of a period with which Fielding dealt, and cannot forget my double character of moralist and artist. "Liffith Lank" is no worse than "Tom Jones" or "Ferdinand Count Fathom." So, while all these fellows are batting at me, why do they not do a little Fielding? This tale hath floated the "Argosy," and sustained the "Atlantic." The reader will remark that I have floated the floater. In deference to the absurd prejudices of society I have already omitted a great deal that would have added to the interest of the story and its success among the masses—*exempli gratia*, the Mrs. Potiphar business between Ryder and Liffith. All this I intend to publish in a sequel, if the matter can be satisfactorily arranged with my publishers. And it can be, without doubt. For it is a mistake to suppose that I consult them or any one else regarding the morality of what I write. The only thing I discuss with them is bulk and price—principally bulk. For I am an artist as well as a moralist, and—*ars longa*, etc.—my art chiefly displays itself in the length of my stories. *Verbum sap.*

To return to my story. Matters did not go on very thrivingly at the "Packhorse" after the marriage. The prudent parents, who had thought that Liffith was a highwayman, and would bring purses home occasionally, found to their great disappointment that he was a gentleman, and exceedingly awkward behind the bar. Moreover, he drank like a fish; nay, he drank not like a fish, for a fish drinks but water, and little of that drank Liffith. It was ale and sack and sherry posset, until everything was empty. He drank them out of house and home, and creditors threatened to sell out the "Packhorse."

Reproached by Mr. Vintner, Liffith requested the old man to cease his taunts, and proposed to buy him out. To this a ready agreement was made, for the "Packhorse" was old, and the sign needed new painting, and the custom was poor. The best customer was Liffith, but he did not even charge himself with what he drank.

The question of price was soon settled; that of bulk had already been disposed of, for it was in bulk that the inn was bought, and the only thing that remained was payment. It became a question of cash——

VERY HARD CASH.

At mention of this, Liffith's face fell. For he had spent all the money he took from the priest at leaving, and what he had raised from selling and pawning his other wife's jewels. Suddenly a brilliant idea occurred to him. He would go back to that other wife and borrow of her enough money to set himself and this one up in business. So it is the words of the old song came true,

"Nous revenons toujours
A nos premiers amours."

And he saddled his great black horse and set off to see the other Mrs. Lank. His father-in-law, who thought he was going out to the high road to follow his old trade of "stand and deliver," bade him God-speed, but the dove eyed angel sighed. For he might come to grief, thought she, and it would not be pleasant to be widow of a man who was hanged.

Liffith delayed two days upon the road, for he began to feel he was riding on an awkward errand. Having turned over in his mind the way he should conduct the disagreeable but necessary business, he determined to conduct it upon business principles only, and if collaterals and an indorser were required, to get his father-in-law to back his paper.

Singularly enough, he found his wife exactly where he had left her. She was looking carefully over the ground, in accordance with her usual custom, to find the purse that had been

dropped in the scuffle with the priest. Aside from being dressed in a magnificent Irish poplin, she was not much changed from what Liffith remembered her. Ryder had not pulled all her golden hair out, and she was still a passable-looking woman.

She threw herself on Liffith's neck, panted on his shoulder, and asked him what was the news.

"You are but a woman," said he—as though that were news to her—and put her roughly away. "I came not to make love, but to make a loan."

Mrs. Lank was a proud woman. "An that be the case," said she, "we will go into the house and talk it over."

Seated in the house: "My jewels, that you did me the honor to take, would not last you long, I feared," said she, "so I expected something of this visit."

"A man cannot live on hearing of sermons and smelling two rose-buds," replied Liffith.

N. B.—That was spoke sarcasticul, as Sylvanus the Sugary says.

The upshot of it all was that Mrs. Lank advanced him five dollars on his personal recognisance. It being nightfall before the necessary negotiations were concluded, Liffith generously consented to stay to dinner, and, as a matter of course, got drunk. A separate apartment had been aired and placed at his disposal, but by an effort of "organic memory" he managed to mistake the room, nor did he discover the mistake until it was too late to remedy it.

Such little mistakes will occur in the best regulated families—especially when one man maintains two, living in separate counties.

Early the next morning he mounted his horse and rode away to the dove-eyed angel, carrying five dollars in his pocket.

"There," said he, flinging the postal currency down on the table, "I come not to thee empty-handed."

"Nor I to thee. While thou wast saying, 'Stand and deliver,' see what I did," said Mercy, with a heavenly smile, pointing to a cradle which Liffith had not before observed. It contained a boy three years old.

On the whole, he thought he'd go back to Kate; and Mercy, on hearing the whole story, coincided with him in the opinion that it was the best thing he could do under the circumstances. Liffith proposed Utah, if his other wife could be brought to consent; but the dove-eyed was not willing to dovetail into any such an arrangement.

So back rode he to Cucumberland. But here found he himself in a sad pickle. For Mrs. Lank had heard of his goings on. Company was in



THE "CRADLE SONG,"
A CLEAR CASE OF "WHO'S BEEN HERE?" ETC.

the house, and all sat at dinner when Liffith entered the room.

"Is there place for one more?" said he inquiringly.

"No," replied Mrs. Lank decisively, as she helped Father Francis to fish.

Such a meeting of man and wife never I nor any one else saw.

At this moment one idea suddenly and simultaneously occurred to all the well-bred guests; and that idea was, that they were, perhaps, *de trop*.

Liffith saw them leave with a sinking heart, for well knew he what was coming.

Mrs. Lank called him a Skulking Skeesicks, and threatened to collar him and drag him before a jury of his countrymen. "The constables shall come for you in the morning," said she, and with that bade Ryder show him to a room in the attic.

Little liking the accommodations, and still less the idea of constables in the morning, Liffith waited until Ryder had left the room, and then, opening the window, let himself down to the ground by the tin water-pipe that ran along the eaves.

The next morning Liffith was *non est inventus*. And the morning after the next, Mrs. Lank was arrested on suspicion of having murdered him.

Before hanging her, however, it was necessary to find the body. Now a little distance from the house was a mere, filled with carp and eels and pike and other fish, always fresh and fit for the table from the fact that they were fed principally upon parsons and peddlers. It was a mere suspicion that the body was here, but they determined to drag the mere.

For some time they dragged nothing to the surface but parsons and peddlers and tin pots and broken jugs, but at length they clawed hold of something else.

"Draw slowly," said the contractor, "and *if it is*, be men, and hold fast."

The men drew slowly, slowly, and presently there rose to the surface a Thing to strike terror and loathing to the stoutest soul.



A THING TO STRIKE TERROR TO THE STOUTEST SOUL.

It was not an editor, nor an anonymous correspondent, nor a Prurient Prude. It was the pair of hobnailed shoes before alluded to in capital letters. They were identified by a groundmole, found in one of them.

With this evidence against her, Mrs. Lank's case was regarded as hopeless; but nevertheless it was determined to make an effort in her defense. Prominent in this movement was George Neverill. He hoped two things: first, that Liffith was indeed eaten up by the fish in the mere; secondly, that Kate would be acquitted.

CHAPTER VIII.

Things looked serious.

Ryder had heard Mrs. Lank threaten her husband, and a splash had been heard in the mere that night. The theory that it was only a fish jumping was laughed to scorn.

The idea that Mercy might know something about the whereabouts of Liffith suggested itself to Mrs. Lank, and George Neverill was despatched to find that dove-eyed angel. But she knew no more about it all than the other Mrs. Lank.

A notice appearing in one of the leading dailies of the period, that a gentlemen of refinement, education, and wealth, and good-looking withal, would like to correspond with a large number of young ladies, with a view to matrimony, George suggested that this must be Liffith. But Mercy said no. She did not think he was marrying nowadays so much as formerly.

"What shall we do?" cried Neverill in despair.

"Consult the spirits," replied Mercy; and a circle was immediately formed, but with no satisfactory result.

One spirit, on being consulted, rapped out, A-D-V-E-R-T-I-S-E, but being the ghost of a newspaper proprietor—whose widow continued the business—the advice was attributed to interested motives.

Nevertheless, she and George laid their heads together, and concocted the following, which appeared among the "Personals" in all the city and country papers soon after;—

"If Liffith Lank, who is suspected of having been murdered, will send his address to either of his wives, or apply to the Sheriff of this county, he will hear of something to his advantage. eod2p&wtf.

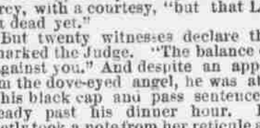
The day before the trial Neverill telegraphed Mercy to know if any answer had come to the advertisement.

She replied, "No."

To this telegram there were two postscripts. First postscript, in a tremulous hand:—

"Consult the spirits."

Second postscript, in a spiritual hand:—



"Nonsense!" said the matter-of-fact Mr. Chouseman, "we have enow to do with pumping the witnesses, let alone draining the mere. We want no more parsons and peddlers."

CHAPTER IX.

Court was in session.

"Katrine Lank," said the Judge, "look me in the face."

The prisoner turned her eyes slowly upon him. He saw in an instant that she was not looking at him, and was about to commit her for contempt, when an old friend of the family stepped up, and explained the peculiarity of the grand and beautiful orbs.

Mr. Whitworth, the junior counsel for the Crown, then rose to open the case; but the prisoner, with a pale face, but a most courteous demeanor, begged his leave to ask a previous question of the court. Mr. Whitworth bowed, and sat down.

"My lord," said she, looking the Judge dreamily in the face, "what think you of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception?"

At this the crier shouted, "O yez! O yez! O yez!" and the trial went on.

But I will not weary the reader with a detail of the tedious process of an English court of law.

Various witnesses gave their testimony, and Mrs. Lank subjected each to a severe cross-examination upon the dogmas of the Church.

At the conclusion of the case for the prosecution, the prisoner stated that she should only call one witness for the defense.

"Mercy Vintner!" cried she.

And Mercy Vintner, who had been consulting the spirits in a side room, stepped forward.

"State to the court what you know about the case," said Mrs. Lank.

"Nothing, an please your lordship," said Mercy, with a courtesy, "but that Liffith Lank an't dead yet."

"But twenty witnesses declare that he is," remarked the Judge. "The balance of evidence is against you." And despite an appealing look from the dove-eyed angel, he was about to put on his black cap and pass sentence, for it was already past his dinner hour. But Mercy quietly took a note from her reticule and handed it to him.

The note was from Liffith, and was addressed to the Judge. It briefly stated that he was alive; but that he did not like to present himself for a family reason—or rather for a two-family reason. He had read about jails in a work by a popular author, entitled "Never Too Late to End," and did not wish to make close acquaintance with the punishment-jacket, and cranks, cold *douches*, and visiting justices. He concluded by asking the Judge to dine with him when he happened to drop down his way; paid a score of compliments to both his wives, and threatened to whip anybody who hanged either of them.

The court was at once dismissed, and Mrs. Lank apologized to a jury of her countrymen for the trouble she had given them. She entered no legal proceedings against her husband, fearful that, even if found guilty the jury would recommend him to Mercy.

CHAPTER X.

A change came over Mrs. Lank from that day forward. She had learned that the law will not allow even a woman to threaten to collar anybody with impunity.

In the meantime, Liffith Lank, Esq., who had succeeded to an immense and independent fortune in his own right, reappeared in public. It was said that he had compromised matters with the Vintners, but whether he had or not, no suit at law was brought against him, and he set about building a fine house, with large grounds and conservatories, but no meres and fish-ponds about the premises.

Mrs. Lank heard of the new place, and riding past there one day, thought how much finer it was than Hernshaw Castle.

One day she received a note in a well-known hand of write. She had been expecting something of the kind, and it caused her no surprise. It contained but these words:—

"MADAM:—I do not ask you to forgive me. But I have built a fine new house of Milwaukee brick, furnished with all the modern improvements—gas, water, bells, and speaking-tubes, and only five minutes' walk from the depot. I have also abandoned all idea of going into the hotel business in another county. Your apartments are ready for you.

"With renewed assurances of my most distinguished consideration, I remain, your husband.

"LIFFITH LANK."

The messenger awaited a reply.

"I will consult my child," said Mrs. Lank. And calling to her little girl, *ætat* eighteen months, who was playing in the parlor, she asked would it have some sugar-plums?

"Es," lisped little Rose.

"As you please," said Mrs. Lank, and sat down and wrote as follows:—

"SIR:—I have consulted my child, and we both agree to submit to your judgment. Please send a carriage.

"Yours respectfully, KATRINE LANK.

"P. S. I have no objection to going a short distance into the country."

The thing was done.

In the meanwhile, Providence having kindly killed off the offspring of her affair with Liffith—the little fellow clearly had no right to stand in the way of his mother's making a good match—George Neverill had married the dove-eyed angel. The two families exchanged cards, but did not visit each other.

So my task is ended.

I have aimed to show that bigamy is against the law, and hope I have succeeded.

In the present case it happens, unfortunately, that the only one who felt the terrors of the law, and came near suffering the penalties, was the injured wife. And the only persons who were called upon to suffer at all were the three really innocent ones, George Neverill, the dove-eyed angel, and the little boy—the first having been jilted, the second most cruelly deceived and injured, and the last carried off by the scarlet fever to make room for a father-in-law. As for Liffith, he had the satisfaction of living with the two prettiest women in England, and escaping without even a suit for damages. Under the



SHOWING WHAT A MAN CAN ACHIEVE BY HONEST INDUSTRY.

circumstances, an action for breach of promise could scarcely have been made to lie. On the whole, our hero cannot be held up as an example to young men. But these are the facts, and I simply tell them. *Que voulez-vous?* Is not virtue its own reward!

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with new Local Scenery, Hits, Music, etc.
Admission to Evening Performance 25 and 50 cents and $1.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE, Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
GREAT SATURDAY NIGHT BILL.
LAST NIGHT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
£100,000 AND ROB ROY.
TO-NIGHT (Saturday) January 19,
£100,000.
Alice Barlow.....Mrs. JOHN DREW
To conclude with the Scotch Drama of ROB ROY.
Helen McGregor.....Mrs. JOHN DREW
Rob Roy.....Mr. F. Mordaunt
Baillie Nicol Jarvie.....Mr. Griffith
MONDAY—G. L. FOX AND TROUPE.
THE NEW PANTOMIME, JACK AND GILL.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Doors open at 7, begins at 7½.
GALA PERFORMANCE—DOUBLE BILL.
The splendid Comedy, in five acts, of
LONDON ASSURANCE.
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM
will appear in his
UNRIVALLED IMPERSONATION OF SIR HARCOURT COURTLY.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, January 19,
LONDON ASSURANCE.
Sir Harcourt Courtly.....Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
Dazzle.....Mr. J. B. Roberts
To conclude with Boucicault's popular Drama of
THE WILLOW COPSE.
Luke Fielding.....Mr. J. B. Roberts

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
GREAT SATURDAY NIGHT BILL.
MISS MOLLIE WILLIAMS AND FELIX VINCENT
will perform in two great Dramas
THE FRENCH SPY AND IRELAND AS IT WAS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

SÆNGERBUND

GRAND MASKED BALL,

JANUARY 21, 1867.

Tickets, $3 00, admitting a Gentleman and one Lady; each additional lady's ticket, $1 00. Family Circle audience tickets, 50 cents

Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the Grand March at 9 o'clock.

No person will be admitted without presenting the check.

MANAGERS.

Joseph D. Ellis, No. 325 N. Third street; Jesse R. Walker, N. W. corner Fourth and Chesnut; F. J. Walter, No. 272 S. Third street; Wilhelm Eisenlohr, No 137 S. Tenth street; Christian Mack, No. 312 S. Broad street; Charles Grill, No. 724 Filbert street; Mason Hirsch, No 414 Market street; Louis Hiehnerwald, No. 231 Dock street; Caspar Bicker, No. 508 Arch street; Henry Gebauer, No. 1028 Sansom street.

Tickets can be obtained of J. Risley, Continental Hotel; Joseph Steppacher, No. 531 Chesnut street; George Muller, No. 728 Vine street; F. & L. Ladner, No. 532 N. Third street; and at Actien Hall, No. 341 N. Third street; Sængerbund Hall, corner of Crown and Callowhill; and of the Managers. 1 14 7t

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!

A Splendid Assortment of

COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES

FOR MASQUERADES,

Are offered to the attention of the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the

COSTUMERY

Of Twenty-five Years' Establishment,

No. 917 RACE Street, North Side.

Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the season.

Masks of every description for sale.

W. C. DESMOND,

1 5 3m No. 917 RACE Street.

NATIONAL HALL.

FIRST GRAND CONCERT

OF THE SEASON,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

NEXT THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1867,

BY THE

PHILOMELIC MUSIC CIRCLE AND THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.

SOLOISTS.

MRS. L. TIDOR,
MRS. E. F. PARKER,
MR. F. R. THOMAS,
MR. A. M. SIRANG.
Conductor.....Dr. L. MEIGNEN
Pianist.....MR. WM. WRIGHT

Members of the Young Men's Christian Association and all making application for membership, are entitled to tickets free.

Any moral young man may become a member on application. Annual dues, $1.

To persons not members, tickets, 50 cents. 1 18 tu

CLASSICAL MATINEE.—CHARLES H. JARVIS announces his SECOND MATINEE of the Series of 1866-67, IN THE FOYER OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, January 24, commencing at 4 o'clock
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
To be had at the Music Stores 1t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
S 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3¾ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 6 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

OF ALL KINDS,

FOR FAMILY, DRUGGISTS', STATIONERS', OR MANUFACTURERS' USE,

Can be obtained direct at the

MANUFACTORY AGENCY,

No. 708 CHESNUT Street.

Customers will find it to their advantage to deal here. 1 9 1m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
FIRE, MARINE AND INLAND INSURANCE.
INCORPORATED 1804.
The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in accordance with a provision of its Charter:—

Marine premiums written during the year ending January 1, 1867	$352,302 80	
Marine premiums not determined January 1, 1866	55 146 62	
		$307,649 42
Fire premiums same period	$40,261 27	
Fire premiums undetermined January 1, 1866	12 872 37	
		53,133 64
		$360,783 06
Earned premiums during the year ending as above:—		
On Marine risks	$221,407 23	
On Fire risks	33,602 86	
Received from interests on investments and salvages	46 431 49	
		$311,591 28
Losses expenses, etc., during the same time:—		
Losses Marine	$238,279 96	
do. Fire	12,764 81	
Return Premiums	26,899 52	
Reinsurances	21,042 14	
Expenses and Commissions	24,498 19	
United States and State Taxes	7,074 54	
		$330,570 16
Commutation to customers in lieu of scrip		$25,533 00

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1867

United States 5 20 Coupon Bonds, 1881				11,500 00
Do. 7 30	do	1867		5,000 00
Do. 5 20	do	1882		11 6 00 00
Do. registered,		1882		5 000 00
State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. coupon bonds				10,000 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. bonds				15 000 00
City of Pittsburg 6 per cent bonds				3 000 00
City of Pittsburg 5 per cent bonds				7,000 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent. coupon bonds 1889				11,200 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent coupon bonds, 1875				3,500 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad mortgage bonds				17,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage bonds				1,000 00
Do. do. second do.			do	1,000 00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bonds				10 000 00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds				10,000 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Bonds				14 610 00
Schuylkill Navigation Canal Bonds				10,000 00
Wyoming Valley Canal Bonds				11 000 00
166 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co				8 300 00
100 " North Pennsylvania Railroad				5,000 00
106 " Wyoming Valley Canal Co				5,300 00
68 " Philadelphia National Bank				6 800 00
88 " Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank				8,800 00
1438 " Union Mutual Insurance Co				28,780 00
86 " Delaware Mutual Insurance Co				2,200 00
160 " Phœnix Insurance Co				1,600 00
4 " American West India Co				400 00
20 " Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Co				5,000 00
$2425 scrip North Pennsylvania Railroad				2,425 00
$360 Union Mutual Insurance Co				360 00
				$236 114 38
Bills receivable				75 589 04
Cash in Bank				49,489 14
Due for unsettled premiums				24,831 93
				$386 024 49

DIRECTORS.

Richard S. Smith,	H. F. Robinson,
S. Destouet,	Samuel C. Cook,
A. B. Berie,	James R. Campbell,
Francis Tete,	William S. Baird,
John H. Irwin,	Charles Wheeler,
Newberry A. Smith,	S. Delbert,
Henry Lewis	Norris S. Cummings,
Wm. m C. Kent,	Solomon Townsend,
J. P. Steiner,	F. Lavergne,
Edward L. Clark,	John Moss,
George Lewis,	J. S. Perot,
Ellis Yarnall,	George H. Stebbe.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 1 15 12t

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In conformity with an Act of Assembly of April 8, 1842, this company publish the following list of their assets, viz:—

Mortgages, being all first mortgages, in the city of Philadelphia	$279 600 00
Bills Receivable	31,250 00
Real Estate	30,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan	19,444 41
Camden and Amboy Company Loan	53,409 55
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Loan	8 662 50
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Rail road Company stock, 479 shares	21,820 50
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Loan	24,600 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	10 000 00
Do. Do Stock, 300 shares	14,419 05
North Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	18,912 50
Harrisburg, Lancaster, etc, Railroad Loan	9 425 00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Loan	17,570 00
Delaware Division Company Loan	5 409 00
United States Loan, 6 per cent. 1881 Loan	20 000 00
Do. do. 7 30 do. do	25 000 00
Do. do. 7 30 do. do. do	56 000 00
Do. do. 7 30 do. 1868 do	10 000 00
Do. do. 5 20 do. do	50,000 00
Pennsylvania State Loan	26,000 00
Philadelphia City Sixes	47 100 00
Do. Fives	4,988 75
Cincinnati Sixes	4 672 50
Pittsburg do.	5 535 00
Philadelphia Bank, 224 shares	24,340 26
Western do. 220 do	11,000 00
Girard do. 125 do	5,600 00
Bank of North America, 100 shares	10,000 00
Franklin Fire Ins. Co. 20 do.	2,857 73
Marayunk Gas Company, 20 do.	998 98
Cash on hand	37,680 51
	$927,152 54

WM. G. CROWELL Secretary
January 1, 1867. 1 15 7t

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 227 and 229 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 62 Market street.
Enoch Eewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut reets.
G. C. Franciscus Gen. Agent Penna R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 y

REMOVAL.

The Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR

NEW OFFICE,

NORTHEAST CORNER

CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets,

1 19s PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 1 30 5

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1836.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000 United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871		$114,000 00
120 000 United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881		136,500 00
200 000 United States 7 30 Per cent Loan, Treasury Notes		211 500 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia 6 Per cent Loan (exempts)		126,562 50
54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan		54,720 00
40,000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan		41,620 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan		59,750 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds		20,500 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		24,250 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penna. R. R. guarantees)		29,750 00
20 000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		18,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan		5,040 00
15,000 300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)		15 000 00
7,150 143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company		8 258 25
5 000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company		3,950 00
*20,000 80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company		20,000 00
195,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage. 1st Liens, on City Property		196,900 00
$1,945,050 par.	Market value.	$1,970 280 75
Cost, $1 920,552 05		
Real Estate		30,000 00
Bills receivable for insurances made		27,687 23
Balance due at agencies. Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		38,523 98
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5 173. Estimated value,		2,930 00
Cash in Bank	$41,162 26	
Cash in Drawer	447 14	
		41,549 40
		$1,407,321 36

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	R. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 18 6

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL,

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866, $2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 83.	INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER* $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 1 18

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.

Invested in United States, $1,500,000.

Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,

General Agent for Pennsylvania.

OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 18 16m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D.,	J. B. TOWNSEND,
7 27 8 Medical Examiner.	Legal Adviser.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
E. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 41

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City!

TEMPLE OF FASHION

40 NORTH Sixth St.

BOURNE

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1867.

Black on Jury Trials.

We see that the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black has been making a speech. Place, Washington; date, 8th of January; occasion, Democratic pow-wow; subject, Milligan decision of the Supreme Court. Jeremiah was patriotic, almost as much so as when he gave that opinion, in 1860, that the Government had no right to coerce the secessionists. Jeremiah was jubilant; the occasion of his joy, as stated by himself, being as follows:—

"Three private citizens of Indiana, perfectly innocent of any offense—I say *perfectly innocent*, because, up to this time, no human being has ever legally sworn even to a *belief* of their guilt—these citizens were arrested, kidnapped, and carried before a body of men wholly without power to meddle with them—not authorized even to swear a witness for them or against them—and there, after a proceeding which it would be mockery to call a trial, they were ordered to be killed on a certain fixed day. In this condition of things the judicial authorities intervened, and, *with the aid of President Johnson*, the victims were rescued."

This is Jeremiah's *poetical* statement of the simple facts that, in the fall of 1864, an extensive conspiracy had been formed in Indiana, which contemplated the violent overthrow of the constituted authorities of that State, the liberation of the Rebel prisoners confined within its limits, and the practical commencement of that "fire in the rear" which Mr. Black's friends were so fond of threatening during the war; and that said conspiracy was detected and overthrown by the United States Government, and the three chief movers in it tried by a military commission and sentenced to death. These are the three "innocent" men of whom Jeremiah so *feelingly* speaks. Doubtless, in his eyes, they are greater patriots than any brave Union soldiers who laid down their lives upon the battle-field.

Mr. Black's allusion to President Johnson, who was present and listened to the speech, is exquisite. How gracefully and delicately the President's agency in saving these three "innocent" men from being "killed" is alluded to! Who would suppose, from reading this speech, that the *findings* and *sentence* of the very Commission which tried these three "innocent" men, and condemned them to be "killed," were *officially approved and sanctioned by Mr. Johnson himself*, a short time after his accession to the Presidency? Jeremiah's fulsome and awkward adulation must have been rather nauseating, under the circumstances, to the "Humble Individual." We can imagine what his sensations must have been as the Hon. Jeremiah next proceeded to deliver himself of the following:—

"When the cause came in to the Supreme Court the simple question was, whether a citizen could be lawfully deprived of his life without a fair, honest trial, before an impartial jury and a regular court. To this there could be but one answer, and that answer was given *unanimously*, all the Judges yielding their full and unreserved assent to it. They held, in effect, that the pretended trial was a conspiracy, *and that the execution, if it had taken place, would have been a mere lawless murder.* What else could they do? *To hang men without judge or jury is an act so clearly forbidden by the fundamental law that no one can make any mistake about it, if he has sense enough to know his right hand from his left.*"

Did no vision of Mrs. Surratt and her co-conspirators in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln—tried and convicted, without a jury, by a military commission, and *executed* by the order of Andrew Johnson—flash through the President's mind as he sat and listened to this petifogging plea for assassins and conspirators, under the guise of a defense of the trial by jury? The Hon. Jeremiah so states the decision of the Court as to convey a false impression. The Court did not render its decision on the simple ground that a citizen could not lawfully be deprived of his life without a trial by jury. Indeed, there was no question of life or death before the Court, as the prisoners had had their sentences commuted to imprisonment. The majority held that this trial of Milligan by a military commission was unlawful, because there was not at the time such a state of war in Indiana as to obstruct the regular action of the courts. Had there been, the trial would have been legal. The minority held that the trial was unlawful, because by a special act of Congress, passed to meet such cases, the accused was entitled to a trial before a regular court.

The truth is, that our politicians of the Black order rejoice over this decision, not because they have any special love for the trial by jury, or because that decision establishes the rights of the citizen on any firmer foundation, but because it covers the cases of a class of disloyal miscreants who are thereby likely to escape just punishment for their crimes, and can be held up by themselves as a sort of shield to their own unpatriotic and Rebel-sympathizing position during the war. Very little did Black & Company care about the trial by jury when Jeff. Davis and his minions were imprisoning, robbing, and murdering the Union men of the South; very little when they were shooting down our brave boys on the field. It is only when this principle is invoked in such a way as to benefit, not the friends of the country, but its enemies, those who sought to overthrow it, conspirators and assassins, that Black is suddenly charmed with the right of trial by jury.

The bill regulating the tenure of office was passed in the Senate yesterday by a majority sufficient to overcome the usual veto, which it will doubtless be obliged to incur.

A State History of Our Pennsylvania Regiments.

Some two years ago the Legislature passed a law providing for the publication of a State history of what our Commonwealth had done in the late civil war. The Governor selected Mr. Samuel P. Bates for the performance of the onerous task of State historian. That gentleman has sent to the Legislature a report of how the work is progressing, and the plan on which it is to be arranged. After examining the field to be occupied, he has decided to divide the work into six parts:—

1. A general history of what the State accomplished during the period of the national troubles, and the material and personal aid rendered to the General Government for the successful prosecution of the war, with some introductory matter illustrative of the militia organization of the State previous to the breaking out of the Rebellion, of its population, its material resources, and the contingencies which forced the General Government to call out the militia of the several States.

2. A condensed history of each regiment, embracing an account of its origin, organization, instruction, and drill, and its operations in the field.

3. A complete roll, comprising the name, age, rank, date of muster into the service, residence, period of enlistment, casualties, and final fate, of every officer and enlisted man.

4. Biographical sketches of the executive officers of the Government, officers in the field, privates who distinguished themselves, and civilians, both male and female, who rendered signal service to the State.

5. A Roll of Honor, composed of the names of those who died in the service, with the circumstances of their death, and place of burial.

6. An alphabetical index to every name that occurs in the history.

Money expended by a people in preserving the heroic deeds of their fellow-citizens is not wasted. There can be no greater incentive to loyalty, courage, and patriotic devotion than the perusal of the deeds of our ancestors; and when, in the future, our children shall read the long list of those who have died for their country, they will be incited to high deeds, in order that the State pride may not degenerate. We therefore heartily approve of the contemplated work. No other State has as yet taken active steps towards such a compilation. Let the Keystone State be the first to institute the system. Now is the time when facts can be secured; but if the task be postponed for a decade, what is now accessible will be beyond our reach. From the calculations issued by Mr. Bates, the clerical work necessary must be enormous. He stated that it would take one clerk twenty-one years to make out the muster-rolls, to say nothing of the index. We hope the work will be pushed forward with all convenient speed, and that it will soon be laid before the survivors of the dead and the living heroes of our war.

Mr. Randall's Currency Bill.

Mr. Randall's Currency bill was reported yesterday in the House, read twice, and recommitted. The provisions of this bill seem to have met with favor, and there is a probability of its passage. Its plan, comprehensively stated, is to retire the National Bank currency, and to issue in its stead three hundred millions of greenbacks, to be invested in bonds or other interest-bearing debt of the Government, as a sinking fund for the payment of the national debt. This plan, if adopted, will give us an exclusive greenback currency, and will pay off the national debt inside of thirty years.

A New Minister to England.

Judge Field, of California, is one of the Judges of the Supreme Court appointed by President Lincoln, who has gone over to the conservatives. He delivered the late opinion pronouncing the test oath, as applied to lawyers, unconstitutional—a decision which has opened the doors of every court in the land to Rebel lawyers. It is rumored that David Dudley Field, *a brother of this Judge Field*, is about to be appointed Minister to England.

Our Passenger Railways.—We publish on the eighth page of The Evening Telegraph an exhaustive article on the subject of the receipts of our city passenger railways, which will be found very interesting in many ways to our readers. The comparative tables of receipts of 1865 and 1866 are full and concise. These figures have all been collected with great labor by our local reporters, assisted by the officials and employes of the various companies, and will be found mainly correct.

The decision of the Supreme Court against the constitutionality of the test oath in the case of lawyers has been promptly followed by the admission of a Rebel General to the bar of the Supreme Court.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The Murder of Unionists—Condition of the Freedmen.

Nashville, January 18.—The sheriff of Obion county, who has just arrived here, confirms the murder of two Deputy Sheriffs of that county, by the same inhuman fiend who assassinated Senator Case. The murdered men were stanch Unionists, and the murderer a returned guerilla. The awful tragedy was the culmination of a bitter political feud which has existed since the war. There is considerable feeling on the subject, and the Legislature will not be likely to mince matters in passing a stringent loyal militia bill.

With all that has been said about the indolence and worthlessness of the negroes, there are only two freedmen drawing rations in this county. Where one colored person applies to the Bureau or city authorities for relief, there are at least half a-dozen indigent whites who are to be seen on the same mission. Suits involving the constitutionality of the franchise law will be argued in the Supreme Court, commencing next Wednesday. The decision is looked for with considerable interest.

—The practice of duelling among the German University students is now more common than ever.

Drawing of the Chicago Art Association.

From the Chicago Journal, 14th.

Requests come to us from all quarters to give the *modus operandi* of the great drawing which will take place next Monday. We have obtained the following particulars, which will be read with interest:—

Two wheels are to be used. They are octagon in form, revolving upon pivots, and are turned by cranks. The diameter of the large wheel is 40½ inches, that of the smaller one 24 inches. The numbers will occupy about one-third of the wheel, and thus leave ample room to sift and mix them at every revolution.

Two hundred and ten thousand numbers (from 1 to 210,000, inclusive), representing the certificates issued, will be placed in the large wheel. These numbers are printed on small white tickets, made of imperial photograph board, and are as hard and smooth as metallic checks.

The tickets for the small wheel are prepared by writing on similar cards the names of the premiums, the Opera House on one, and each of the remaining three hundred and one premiums on others respectively. These three hundred and two tickets thus written are deposited in the small wheel.

The numbers having been placed in one wheel and the premiums in the other, and the wheels having revolved a sufficient length of time to thoroughly mix them, a number will be drawn from one, and a premium ticket from the other, and the holder of that number will become entitled to the premium written on the ticket. It will, therefore, be seen that the Opera House may be the last premium drawn or the first.

It will be observed that there is a double chance in this method. If your number happens to be one of the three hundred and two drawn from the wheel, you get one of the premiums—whether the Opera House or a painting depends upon the chance of the second wheel which contains the premiums.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ "REST."

BY REQUEST OF THE

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

REV. P. S. HENSON

Will preach on the above subject TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, services commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Seats free. A cordial invitation to all 1t

☞ CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC.—FIFTH REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN STREET, BELOW SIXTEENTH, ON THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27, 1867. SOLOISTS—Mrs. BENRIETTA BEHRENS, Miss CAROLINE McCAFFREY, Professor THOMAS BISHOP, Mr. JAMES PEARCE, Organist, St. Mark's.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

To be had at (1 Ustuwth4t 4p*
C. W. A. Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets,
W. H. Bone's, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at
Book Store Reformed Church, No. 54 N. Sixth street.

☞ MESSIAH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Removal to OXFORD Street, above Thirteenth (first building, north side).—Rev. F. W. CONRAD, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Dedication Services at 3 o'clock P. M., Rev. E. W. HUFFER, D. D., will preach. Come. All are welcome. *

☞ OXFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be organized, and Ruling Elders installed with appropriate services To-morrow at 3 P. M., in the Chapel, corner of BROAD and OXFORD Streets. Sermon by THOMAS J. SHEPHERD, D. D. Several clergymen will be present. Rev. S. W. CRITTENDEN at 10½ A. M. *

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Services To-morrow morning at 10¾, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. G. A. PELTZ. Sunday School in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

☞ BISHOP E. S. JANES, D. D., WILL preach at CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, VINE Street, above Twelfth, on Sabbath, January 20, at 10¾ o'clock A. M. Love Feast at 3 P. M., presided over by the Bishop. Dr. CASTLE at 7 P. M. 1 18 2t*

☞ GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow Morning at 10½ and Evening at 7½, by Rev. Mr. HALLOWAY, of New Brunswick, N. J. *

☞ INTERESTING SUNDAY-SCHOOL Meeting at the ELEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, ELEVENTH Street, above Washington avenue. To-morrow at 2½ o'clock. Rev. E. M. LONG (the Children's Evangelist) and others will address the meeting.

☞ NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. ADAMS, D. D., at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. McILVAIN, of Princeton. *

☞ "FREE SERVICES" IN THE CLINTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TENTH Street below SPRUCE, every Sunday Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon To-morrow by Rev. Dr. MARCH. All seats free, and the public cordially invited to attend. *

☞ FREE RELIGIOUS SERVICE AT THE CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY To-morrow Evening. Sermon by Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, in place of Dr. NICHOLSON. *

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND of Washington, D. C. *

☞ REV. WILLIAM CATHCART WILL preach in GREEN HILL HALL, THIRTEENTH Street, above Jefferson, To-morrow afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Seats free. All are invited.

☞ CHILDREN'S CHURCH.—THE NEXT Sermon to the Young on "Bib a Jewels," at the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, To-morrow, at 3 o'clock P. M. *

☞ THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets.—Rev. J. W. SCHENCK, Pastor. Services To-morrow at 10¾ o'clock Morning and 7½ Evening. *

☞ NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Master.—Rev. ISAAC COLE, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., To-morrow.

☞ EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH.—REV. Mr. GORHAM will preach at 10½ A. M. and the Pastor at 7 P. M. Experience meeting at 3 P. M.

☞ ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD Street, below Walnut.—Service To-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. *

☞ REV. W. W. NEWELL WILL PREACH at LANGSTROTH'S HALL, Germantown To-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock and evening at 7½ *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ "OUR NEW HOUSE; OR, PLEASURES OF HOUSE-HUNTING."—Lecture by Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, at NATIONAL HALL TUESDAY EVENING, January 29, at 8 o'clock. Proceeds for a benevolent object.

Tickets, 25 cents; for sale at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets; Bower's, Sixth and Green streets; Kennedy's, Seventh and Brown streets; Evans', Sixth and Poplar; Matlack's No. 904 Market street; Baptist Publication Office, Arch street, near Sixth, and at the Door. * 1 19 6t*

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Upstairs.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1867.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. clear of taxes, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 31st instant.

The transfer books will be closed until February 1, proximo. J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

1 19 10t

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE JOINT Board of Directors of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. on the Receipts of the first instalment, paid September 1, 1866, free of Government tax, payable at the Office of the Companies in New York and Philadelphia on and after January 31, 1867.

The Transfer books of Stock and Instalment Receipts will be closed until February 1, from this date. January 18. RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer. Princeton, N. J., Jan. 17, 1867. 1 19 12t

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2000 Lbs. Steel Wire.
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200 Bundles Teazle Iron.
680 Bundles Round Iron.
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" 4 " David Copperfield, Dombey and Son, and Christmas Stories.
" 5 " Bleak House, Great Expectations, and Little Dorrit.
" 6 " Our Mutual Friend, Tale of Two Cities, American Notes, Uncommercial Traveller, and Messages from the Sea.
" 7 " The Lamplighter's Story, Dickens' New Stories, Hard Times, New Year's Stories, Tom Tiddler's Ground, and Somebody's Luggage.

Read what the Editor of Forney's Daily Press says of this edition editorially in that paper.

That all of the works of Charles Dickens, handsomely printed and bound in cloth, should actually be given for as low a price as $20·00, is—we may say it without any design to "puff"—truly remarkable. It cannot be denied that the Messrs. Peterson, by this publication, have done themselves great honor, as manifesting the extreme degree to which cheapness and real excellence can be carried when properly guided by enterprise; while on the other hand it is not less gratifying to reflect on the benefit which has been conferred on the country at large by this dissemination of, so many thousands—in fact of many scores of thousands—of the writings of one whom not to know argues oneself unknown and to have which indicates not only a cultivated mind but the possession of resources which will exercise the blues from the raliest or dullest day. Assuredly, this is a miracle of cheapness. At the price named, forty thousand sets of this edition ought to be sold within four-and-twenty hours after its publication.

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Mr. HOFF has also received from H. I. M. the Emperor of Austria, the HIGHEST CROSS OF MERIT, HIGHEST CROSS OF MERIT, as a reward for the wonderful effects produced by his MALT EXTRACT on H. I. M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA, while suffering from Consumption, and he has recently been citated by the COUNSELLOR OF COMMERCE, KING OF PRUSSIA.

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ESTATE OF ANN NORTH, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims, to present them to

FREDERICK WILHELM, Executor, No. 525 N. 8TH Street;
Or to the Attorney, ROBERT D. COXE, No. 528 WALNUT Street.
Philadelphia January 18, 1867 1 19 6t

W.H. SHOW CASES. 11TH GROVE 4TH ST

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO No. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, LIBRARY Street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867 1 19 3m*

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Complimentary.

The following, copied from the editorial columns of *The Boudoir*, of New York, will be appreciated by our lady readers:—

A DESIRABLE HOLIDAY GIFT.

At this season of the year every one expects to give and receive presents. In a sentimental sense, the value of these is estimated by the motive which prompted the giving. Thus, things in themselves trifling may be invested with a value beyond that of gold. But this is an age of practicality as well as of sentiment, and presents possessing an intrinsic as well as an associated value are most eagerly sought after by gift-givers, and most highly prized by the recipients. In this age of changing fashions and rapid transitions, it is difficult to find articles which will retain their value. More difficult still, one would think, to find those which not only do not lose their value, but which may be made to yield a permanent and splendid interest. Yet in the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine we have such an article.

Any first-class sewing machine is suitable for a present, and will be duly appreciated by any woman, be she wife, sister, daughter, mother, or bride-elect. But we recommend the Grover & Baker, because it is the best. Our reasons for pronouncing it so are many, and, to those acquainted with the relative merits of sewing machines, obvious. But even the uninitiated, even the most superficial observer, will at once see the value of such points as these:—

The thread can be used directly from the spool, thus saving the waste and trouble of rewinding.

Two spools are used instead of one, and great beauty and elasticity are thereby attained.

It makes a stitch at once durable, beautiful, and unique—a stitch which, while it has its peculiar and unparalleled advantages in the way of plain sewing, can be turned to account in all kinds of embroidery and ornamental needlework.

Owing to the use of two threads, silk and floss can be used on one side and cotton on the other, and a great saving of these rich materials be thereby effected.

The machine is extremely simple, and consequently easily understood, and not liable to get out of order.

It depends for strength not on bulk—not on the quantity—but on the fine quality of the material employed in its manufacture. This, while it produces an article of neat and elegant appearance, greatly facilitates the labor of the worker by resulting in extreme lightness. Even children and the most delicate and fragile ladies can work them with ease.

Another advantage of this attention to quality is that, while it is strong enough to do the heaviest manufacturing work, it is fine enough for the most delicate fabrics—the most gossamer tissues—and it can finish and fasten in a style equal to that of the most experienced fingers.

It can do all that any machine can in hemming, felling, tucking, gathering, quilting, braiding, etc., and that, too, in a finer style, and with less expenditure of time and trouble. And besides this, it can do *what no other machine can do*, namely, Embroider. For this quality alone it is worth its price to any family that would dress fashionably. And yet

It costs no more than a machine without the capacity of embroidery.

Add to all these the peculiarity that, while its stitching will not rip by stretch or strain, or even by cutting at intervals, it can yet be ripped with the greatest ease when ripping is desired.

Owing to these and to other qualities, it has won for itself the position of favorite of the ladies—the most popular machine of the day. Altogether, we know of nothing that would prove a more acceptable present to the majority of American ladies.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. John Brougham is now making extensive preparations for the production of *Columbus Reconstructed*, on next Monday evening, in excellent style, with new dresses, scenery, etc.

"JACK AND GILL."—On Monday evening next Mr. G. L. Fox opens at the Arch Street Theatre with the splendid new pantomime called *Jack and Gill*. It will be produced in splendid style, and the last scene, a grand transformation tableau, cost alone over two thousand dollars. It is fully equal in effect and grandeur to the last scene in the *Black Crook*, at Niblo's, New York.

MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY'S GRAND CONCERT.—The concert of the Mendelssohn Society takes place at the Musical Fund Hall this evening, when a most elegant and varied programme will be presented, and interpreted entirely by the members of the Society. The fine but difficult "Lauda Sion" of Mendelssohn, and Beethoven's "Fantaisie," are among the attractions of the evening—the splendid solo for the piano in the latter to be performed by the distinguished pianist of the Mendelssohn, Mr. Henry G. Thunder. The Germania Orchestra has been secured for the occasion, and Professor Jean Louis, the Society's musical director, will lead the forces. The soloists are Mrs. Behrens, Miss Cunnington, Miss Gormley, Miss Blackburn, Miss McIlhenny, Miss Eilers, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. Winterbottom, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Bourke, and Mr. Roberts, and the chorus will number upwards of two hundred selected voices.

The entertainment promises to be one of a high order of excellence, and as admission is to be had to it only by subscription, those who purpose going should subscribe at once, and procure the necessary tickets to enable them to do so. A. H. Derrickson, Esq., President of the Society, No. 211 Church alley, we believe, issues them, and they can also be had at the music stores.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO CHARLES DURANG.—Last evening the friends of Charles Durang, an old favorite, and author of the "History of the Philadelphia Stage," met at the Girard House, and appointed a committee to arrange a complimentary benefit at the Academy of Music. The committee consisted of E. J. Hincken, J. Lawlor, John Thornley, F. H. Duffie, and E. W. C. Greene.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.—This is the last day of the sale of certificates. Only a few are left to be disposed of. Mr. Pugh will keep his office open until a late hour this evening, and will mail his register of names and accounts at 12 o'clock to-night, so that all of the numbers disposed of will be represented in the wheel on Monday afternoon.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PETERSONS' NEW NATIONAL EDITION OF THE WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS.—There is no living writer who has attained so wide a popularity as Charles Dickens. He is cosmopolitan in his readers. His style is suited to delight the most fastidious, to satisfy the captious, to gratify the comic, and yet at the same time to be thoroughly acceptable to the most illiterate. In America he has readers by the hundreds of thousands, and were it not that the price of a regular edition is beyond the means of many, he would have hundreds of thousands more. In order to open the field of romance to those who have been heretofore debarred from its enjoyment, Messrs. Peterson have prepared a new national edition, which, while it is neatly and clearly printed, well illustrated, and substantially bound, is really a miracle of cheapness. It is complete, including all that has been published by the great novelist, and is at once a suitable addition to a library and a popular every-day friend. We are at a loss ourselves to see how these books can be issued for the price they are. In these days of exorbitant cost for everything, we would almost believe that the publishers are losing money. The cause, however, for this reduction is found in the vast importation of British editions of Dickens. These flooding our markets, compete with American publications, and are allowed to underbid them. As the plates of many of these works were secured by Peterson in the ante war days, when things were reasonable, the house is enabled, by sacrificing the ordinary profit, to issue this phenomenon. We cannot but believe that its efforts will be appreciated, and the hundreds of thousands of readers be by this means introduced to a writer inimitable for originality, keen wit, and vivid portrayal of character. In this edition, which is the cheapest in the world, the whole of Dickens' works is contained in seven large octavo volumes, with a portrait of Charles Dickens, and other illustrations, the whole making nearly six thousand very large double-columned pages, in good, large, clear type, and handsomely printed on the finest of white paper, and bound in the strongest and most substantial manner, and sold at the low price of twenty dollars a set, and even cheaper to clubs. See the advertisement in another column.

SUSPICIOUS.—Two men, both named Peter Brown, were arrested this morning, at Twenty-third and Filbert, by Officer Davis, having in their possession a large worm of a still. The supposition is that they were carrying it away from some still that had been seized by the Government officials. They were each held in $500 bail by Alderman Jones, for a further hearing on Monday, at 3 o'clock.

CENTRAL POLICE STATION CASES TO-DAY.—William Turner was before Alderman Beitler upon the charge of the larceny of a set of furs and a nubia. Reserve Officer Jones saw him coming down Tenth street, on Wednesday morning, with the articles under his coat. When asked where he got them, he said he picked them up in the street. He was arrested and taken before Alderman Massey. The furs were valued at eighty-five dollars, and were recognized as the property of Mrs. Spooner, No. 611 N. Sixth street. Turner was held in $500 bail.

Charles Cummings, hailing from Harrisburg, was before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, upon the charge of stealing some cutlery from the store of Mr. Alfred B. Justus & Co., Fifth and Commerce streets. About three-quarters of a dozen of knives, valued at $55 a dozen, were taken. Cummings represented that he was in business in Harrisburg and wished to buy some goods.

He gave an order for about $600 worth. The clerk who sold it to him suspected something by the way in which he purchased—not asking the price, but saying, "Give me so many of this, and so many of that." When he left the store he was followed. He went into Vance & Landis' store, on Market street, and purchased about $50 worth of skates. While there he deposited the knives in the water-closet. They were recovered by one of the employes of the store. Charles was required to give bonds in the sum of $1500 for his appearance at Court.

HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE—A WOMAN CRUSHED TO DEATH.—An unknown white woman, aged thirty-five years, was caught in the machinery at Roland & Erwin's flour mill, Nos. 253, 255 and 257 N. Broad street, yesterday, and was instantly killed. Deceased had been in the habit of visiting the mill and collecting the refuse of the grain. It is thought that while stepping over the belting in the smut room her clothing caught in the machinery, and she was carried around the shaft of the smut machine at the rate of 160 revolutions per minute. One of the workmen happening to pass, discovered the woman, and immediately threw the belt off the wheel. When taken out she presented a horrible appearance. Her head was crushed as flat as could be, and both legs and arms were cut off. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest on the body. The name of the deceased is supposed to be Connelly, a widow lady, living in Richmond lane, near the Reading Railroad.

RECEIPTS FROM WATER RENTS.—The amount of water rents assessed in the different Wards of this city for the past and the ensuing year is exhibited by the following statement:—

Wards.	1867.	1866.
First	$24,510·75	$23,427·50
Second	29,200·00	27,913·75
Third	17,276·75	16,941·75
Fourth	18,007·75	17,783·50
Fifth	27,774·50	27,503·25
Sixth	33,211·50	31,570·00
Seventh	33,409·00	32,809·50
Eighth	34,380·75	33,371·00
Ninth	29,100·00	28,512·50
Tenth	29,851·00	28,817·00
Eleventh	17,850·50	17,750·25
Twelfth	19,161·75	19,117·75
Thirteenth	27,088·00	28,921·75
Fourteenth	32,873·75	30,262·25
Fifteenth	51,797·00	50,658·75
Sixteenth	22,847·50	22,270·00
Seventeenth	19,644·50	19,364·75
Eighteenth	24,478·00	27,450·25
Nineteenth	36,321·00	33,840·50
Twentieth	54,600·00	52,469·50
Twenty-first	3,333·00	3,277·00
Twenty-second	8,940·00	8,682·50
Twenty-third	816·00	605·00
Twenty-fourth	17,326·50	17,960·00
Twenty-fifth	5,920·00	4,722·75
Twenty-sixth	26,410·75	24,040·00
	$645,001·25	$628,887·75

FIRE STATISTICS.—The report of the fires occurring in our midst during the past year are given in the annual report of the Fire Marshal. The whole number of fires in this city was 594; 11 false alarms, and twice that general alarms were sounded. The estimated loss by fires in the same period was $3,192,977; amount of insurance $1,975,855; the loss over insurance, $1,217,132. It will be seen, by the annexed statement, also derived from official sources, that in 1865 the number of fires was less, and the estimated loss much below that of last year. The number of fires in 1865 was 436; estimated loss, $1,259,499; amount of insurance, $809,870; loss over insurance, $159,629. Heavy as the loss by fires was last year in Philadelphia, it was very far below that in the city of New York, as official records show. The most destructive fires were the burning of the print-works at Frankford; the stores on Third street, opposite Branch; a flour mill in West Philadelphia; a grain warehouse on Broad street, above Race; a brewery above Fairmount; a sawing and turning mill on Fourth street, above Poplar; and Terra Cotta Works, near Tenth street and Germantown avenue.

SOUTHWARK LIBRARY.—At the meeting last night at their Hall, in Third street, below German, the stockholders of the Southwark Library Company elected the following officers:—President, John Thompson. Treasurer, J. E. McKeever. Secretary, J. F. Warnsling. Directors, J. W. Flickwir, George P. Little, W. M. Maule, William Middleton, Alexander Greaves, John H. Scott, George Smith, Francis Black, J. A. T. Laws, and Richard Sharp.

The annual report states that the reading and library room has been papered, painted, and refurnished. The library contains about ten thousand volumes. The daily papers, magazines and pamphlets are taken, and the library offers excellent inducements to young men who wish to acquire knowledge of history, art, science, or standard literature. The library is practically free, the subscription charged to defray the running expenses of the building being merely nominal.

PETTY POLICE CASES.—Henry McFadden was arrested at Seventeenth and Callowhill streets yesterday morning, on the very common charge of wife desertion. The deserted wife made a piteous appeal against her liege lord, and the tender hearts of the assembled multitude in Alderman Hutchinson's office were melted almost to tears. McFadden was held in $600 bail to answer.

John Hubbard was arrested yesterday morning, on the charge of malicious mischief, in Richmond street. John, having a violent temper, got obstroperous under the influence of bad spirits and undertook to smash things generally. He was arrested in his destructive career, and taken to Alderman Beitler's office to answer the charge of malicious mischief. After a hearing, he was held in $400 bail to answer.

AFTER MISCHIEF.—Last night Officer Mink saw a man jumping a fence at Tenth and Reed streets, with the intention of getting into the yard. The officer accosted him, and surprised him so much that, for a few moments, he was literally and metaphorically on the fence, and could not reply. When asked what he was doing, he said that he was going after a set of harness belonging to him. As that was not the legitimate way of entering a house, he was taken into custody and escorted to Alderman Lutz's office. After a hearing, at which he gave the name of Stephen Bunting he was held to answer on the charge of a suspected attempt to commit robbery.

GIRARD COLLEGE.—By a recent resolution of Councils, twenty-five additional boys will be admitted into the Girard College. By the will of Stephen Girard, preference is given to those born in the old city limits, and after them to those born in any part of the State. Priority of application gives priority of admission in all cases. There are, at present, seventy-one city applicants, and this list is constantly being added to, so that there can be no admissions for some time to come from other than the first-named class.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT OF CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD.—At an election held on the afternoon of the 17th inst., by the Board of Directors of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, Mr. W. H. Gatzmer was elected President in place of Mr. Edwin A. Stevens, resigned. Mr. Gatzmer has been connected with the road for the past thirty years and for most of that time has occupied the responsible position of general agent displaying marked ability and thorough business management while occupying that position.

DEDICATION SERVICES.—The Messiah Evangelical Lutheran Church has just completed its new building, in Oxford street, above Thirteenth, on the north side. To-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock services will be held at the church. Rev. F. W. Conrad, D. D., will preach. The dedicatory services will take place at 3 o'clock, the Rev. E. W. Hutter, D.D., officiating. The public are invited, and will be welcome.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—Trains on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad yesterday and last night ran through with but slight delay. To-day all trains are running regularly and on time.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—About seven o'clock this morning, John Gegan, aged 35 years, a driver on the Richmond Passenger Railroad, had his shoulder dislocated by falling under the car. He was taken to his residence, in Edgemont street.

LADIES, GO TO G. BYRON MORSE & CO., No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Woffles.

RHEUMATISM, Gout, Neuralgia, etc. No cure, no pay. Dr. Fitler's Remedy, No. 29 S. Fourth street.

ALL FLAVORS of Ice Creams and Ices made to order, by Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

WE HAVE still further reduced prices of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing—being determined to close out Winter Stock.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

AN INTERESTING ITEM FOR LADIES.—The removal of the "NE PLUS ULTRA" Hoop-Skirt Emporium of M. A. Jones, late of No. 17 North Eighth street, to the large and elegant warerooms, No. 819 Arch street, is an event which we deem well worthy of announcement. This change had become necessary from the fact that the late location was entirely inadequate for properly conducting a business which has steadily increased with each succeeding season. The present establishment is admirably adapted to the requirements of the business, being eligibly located, and comprising spacious warerooms tastefully fitted up, and well stocked with Skirts and Corsets of every desirable style. To speak in terms of commendation of these NE PLUS ULTRA goods, made by M. A. Jones, is altogether superfluous. They are known and appreciated by ladies throughout our land, who, having worn them once, will wear no other. They are modelled in the most desirable styles, set gracefully and easily, and are by universal assent the most durable, and therefore the most economical, that are made.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Warren and Franklin Railroad Company was held at the Company's office, corner of Second and Walnut streets. The report embraces matters of interest connected with railroad enterprise. The time occupied from the commencement of the survey to the completion and opening of the road for business was nine months. The road diverges six miles west of Warren, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and follows down the west bank of the Allegheny river to Oil City, a distance of fifty-two miles; here a connection is made with the Atlantic and Great Western branch to Meadville, and a road extending up Oil Creek and Cherry Run. The Warren and Franklin opened their road August 4, and up to December 31, a little less than five months, 65,000 passengers have passed over the road. This line, being much the shortest one to the Atlantic cities, is doing a large traffic and oil trade. The road is controlled by a few parties connected with the railroad enterprises of our State. The following persons were elected managers for the ensuing year:—B. F. Gray, William G. Moorhead, C. B. Wright, Milton Courtright, Edward Miller, C. P. B. Jefferies, and R. D. Barclay.

ENTERPRISE.—The great requisites for success in America are pluck and enterprise; and Helmbold, the well-known druggist, has in his business career evinced both of these qualities. The consequence is that he has achieved a success. He has one of the finest establishments in New York city, while the reputation of the well-known Helmbold's Preparations is co-extensive with civilization.

These preparations, it is almost needless to say, are not "quack medicines," nor "patent medicines;" they are simply legitimate, scientifically compounded preparations, which, for their appropriate complaints, are without a rival. They have been before the public for many years, and are at the present moment more in demand than ever. This shows conclusively their genuine merit. At Helmbold's New Store, next the Metropolitan Hotel, in addition to these preparations—the Extracts of Buchu and Sarsaparilla—are sold all varieties of Drugs and Chemicals. The establishment is perhaps the finest in the city of New York, and the public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves. Depots, No. 104 S. Tenth street and No. 594 Broadway, New York.

BECAUSE A PERSON HAS A BAD COUGH, it should not be inferred that consumption has set in, although a case of consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing cough. Where, however, a predisposition to pulmonary disease exists, a cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the lungs, and wastes the general strength and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a cough, cold, or hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest, than Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an article scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—The following startling information has just been received at our office, and we hasten to lay it before our readers—KNOCKED DOWN! The prices of the first-class ready-made Winter Clothing now selling at Charles Stokes & Co.'s have been knocked down to the lowest possible figure, as it is determined to close out the present winter stock. Persons in want of winter clothing will do well to call soon, as bargains can now be had.

CHARLES STOKES & CO., Clothiers, Under the Continental.

WE DO NOT ASSERT that every family should be their own physician in all cases; but it is undeniable that with a case of Humphreys' Homœopathic Specifics in the house, times without number, disease and sickness may be arrested, and time, money, and suffering saved. This is being done by thousands, and may be done by all. See advertisement in another column.

Or address
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—Every day affords new proofs of the peculiar effects of this preparation. In cases where a disordered condition of the stomach, liver, and bowels is combined with great debility, nervous weakness, and intense melancholy, its effects are most beneficial and wonderful. It should be kept by every family.

NO CURE NO PAY!—POSITIVELY NO CURE NO PAY.—Dr. Fitler's Remedy cured C. F. Clothier of Rheumatism, No. 23 North Water street. Used inwardly. Advice gratis, 10 to 1. Office, No. 29 South Fourth street.

FRESH PAPER SHELL ALMONDS, Filberts, English Walnuts, Raisins, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes.

Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick-knacks, for Trees.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS should be cured, as they surely can be, by a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A SURE remedy for Chills and Fever. Ayer's Ague Cure never fails.

A CARD.

BELIEVING THAT THE CUT, QUALITY, AND PRICE OF CLOTHING ARE MATTERS NOT UNWORTHY THE SCRUTINY AND CONSIDERATION OF PRUDENT MEN, WE INVITE A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF OUR SUPERB STOCK OF WINTER READY MADE CLOTHING, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF DRESS, BUSINESS, AND STREET SUITS. PRICES ALL REDUCED SINCE TAKING ACCOUNT OF STOCK.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

GAUFFERING SCISSORS, WITH TWO AND three prongs; Ruffle Cap, Flounce, and Miss Cook's Patent Polishing Irons; Tailors' Geese and Smooth Sad Irons. For sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

RAILROAD CONDUCTORS' POCKET PUNCH Plyers, and several styles of Shoe Punch Plyers, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SMALL BENCH AND HAND VISES, CALlipers, Compasses, Pincers, Plyers, and Wire Nippers. For sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1867.
Sealed Proposals for BLANKS, BOOKS, STATIONERY, and PRINTING required by ordinance of City Councils, approved December 29, 1866, making an appropriation to this Department for the year 1867, will be received at this office, No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW, until 11 o'clock A. M. on MONDAY, January 28, 1867, at which time said proposals will be opened, and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder.

Printed schedules on which the bids must be made of the articles required, will be furnished upon application at the City Commissioners' Office.

THOMAS DICKSON,
DAVID P. WEAVER,
HENRY CONNER,
City Commissioners.
1 19 3t

DRY GOODS.

LINEN GOODS.

STOCK COMPLETE.

100 Dozen Fine Doylies, $1·25 to $1·37½.
100 Dozen Fine Napkins, $2·65 per dozen.
100 Dozen Extra Good Napkins, $3·50 per dozen.
200 Dozen Fringed Towels, $2·75 per dozen.
100 Dozen Bordered Towels, $3·00 per dozen,
100 Dozen Fine Damask Towels, $4·50 to $8·50 per dozen.
Turkish Bath Towels.
Fine Damask Towels.
Red Bordered Doylies.
Red Bordered Napkins.

LINEN SHEETINGS.

WIDE BARNSLEY SHEETINGS.
BARNSLEY PILLOW LINENS.

HUCKABACK.

RED BORDERED HUCK.
UNBLEACHED HUCK.
50 PIECES FINE AND MEDIUM QUALITY HUCK.

DIAPERING.

100 PIECES EXTRA HEAVY DIAPERING.
EXTRA WIDE BIRD-EYE DIAPER.
FINE BIRD-EYE LINEN, CHEAP.

BUTCHER'S LINEN, EXTRA WIDTH.
LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, BARGAINS.
UNBLEACHED LINEN CLOTHS, FROM AUCTION.

Table Linen by the Yard.

10 Pieces 8-4 Heavy Table Damask, $1·12.
10 Pieces 8-4 Fine Table Linens, $1·25.
8 Pieces 8-4 Richardson Table Linen, $1·50.
5 Pieces 8-4 Very Fine and Heavy Table Linen $1·75.
5 Pieces 9-4 Barnsley Table Linens, $2 and $2·50.

Power-Loom Table Linens.

HALF BLEACHED DAMASK LINENS,
RED BORDERED TABLE CLOTHS,
FRUIT CLOTHS,
WINE CLOTHS,
UNBLEACHED TABLE LINENS, 62½C.
RICHARDSON SHIRTING LINEN,

Of our own Importation.

Institutions and Hotels supplied at reduced rates.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER,

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11fswrp§

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT

HAVE JUST OPENED

A new lot of Linen Doylies, at $1⅛ and $1·25 per dozen.
Linen Napkins, $2·75, $3, $3·50, up to $8 a dozen
Bird-eye Linen, for Aprons, very cheap.
A large lot of Scotch Diapers, by the piece, at less than importers' prices.
Best make of Shirting Linens.
Heavy power-loom Table Linens.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Best makes bleached and unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.
Bleached and unbleached Canton Flannels.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy all-wool Shaker Flannels.
7-8 and 4-4 Ballardvale Flannels.
All-wool and Domet Shirting Flannels.

QUILTS! QUILTS!

Marseilles, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Quilts very cheap.
A large lot of Ladies' and Gents' Hdkfs., Hosiery Gloves, etc.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

N. B.—New style Calicoes, 18¾ and 20 cents, best makes, warranted fast colors. 10 22

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of DE COURSEY, HAMILTON & EVANS, is this day dissolved by limitation.
Philadelphia, December 31, 1866.

The undersigned having, with ROBERT L. TAYLOR Esq., of New York, as special partner, entered into a partnership under the firm of HAMILTON, EVANS & DE COURSEY, will continue the business at No. 305 CHESNUT Street.

HUGH HAMILTON,
CHARLES T. EVANS,
MARCELIN L. DE COURSEY } General Partners.
ROBERT L. TAYLOR, Special Partner.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1867. 1 3thstu10t 1

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, January 19.

Personal.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, will leave Washington to-day, to take passage by the steamer Persia, on his health trip to Europe.

The Impeachment Urged.

Rev. Mr. Hunnicutt, publisher of the Richmond *Nation*, John M. Botts, General Hamilton, of Texas, and Dr. Durant, of Louisiana, are here warmly advocating the impeachment movement, as affording the Union men of the South the only chance of sustaining themselves.

They represent that Union men are under the ban, socially and in a business way, and that the freedmen have no redress whatever for the most cruel treatment. They allege that the course of the President sustains the Southern people in this intolerance of Union men and barbarity to the negroes, and that it cannot be borne for two years longer.

Another Veto Expected.

The veto of the Colorado and Nebraska bills is expected the first of next week.

Ways and Means.

Secretary McCulloch was before the House Committee on Ways and Means two hours to-day, on the Gold bill.

League Island Favorably Reported Upon.

The Senate Naval Committee have decided to report favorably on the House bill accepting League Island for an arsenal for iron-clads. Senator Cattell made a speech before the Committee to-day in favor of League Island.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

The Proposed League Island Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs had the subject of the League Island Navy Yard before them this morning. Senator Cattell, of New Jersey, made an argument in favor of accepting that site. The Committee agreed to the House bill for the purpose without amendment, and recommend its immediate passage.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of the Engineer's Department of the Army, for the year 1866. Referred to the Military Committee.

Several petitions for an increased tariff on wool were presented, and ordered to lie on the table. Also, several remonstrances against disfranchisment on account of sex. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Hendricks, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the House bill of last session, in favor of the selection of League Island as a depot for iron-clads of the navy. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Williams introduced a bill to grant additional land in aid of the construction of a railroad from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, on the Pacific coast, by the Northern route. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire and report whether the corporation of Washington has complied with the law of Congress requiring a portion of the school fund to be set apart for the support of colored schools.

Mr. Wade (Ohio) called up the bill to authorize the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad to construct a lateral branch of their railroad into and upon the District of Columbia.

Mr. Johnson (Md.) said the charter of the Company, granted by the State of Maryland, did not authorize the road to come this way. Maryland had a great interest in the Baltimore and Ohio road, and it might be to her interest not to allow the new road to come here. He suggested that the bill lie over until it was ascertained what was the truth in regard to the charter of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad.

Mr. Wade (Ohio) said this question had for a long time been before Congress, and all that could be said on the subject had been said. Those who were interested in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, of course, did not want this opposition line. He did not see why Congress should not pass this bill. There was but one railroad now entering this city, and it was a monopoly without a rival. He (Mr. Wade) was sure that the citizens of this District and of the country would lose nothing by having an additional road into the Capital of the nation. It was simply a question whether the interest of the public or the interests of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were paramount.

Mr. Johnson (Md.) resumed the floor. It was not the intention of the Maryland Legislature, he thought, to let the new road come into Washington. He had not seen the charter of the road, and could not say exactly what its provisions were. He hoped that the bill would be postponed until his colleague, Mr. Creswell, who was absent now, was in the Senate.

Mr. Hendricks (Ind.) regarded the Baltimore and Ohio road as of great importance to the West, and could not vote for a competing road, which was built merely as a matter of speculation.

Mr. Yates (Ill.) said that the entire length of the new road was seventy-one miles, the branch was ten miles. All that they asked was a chance to come into Washington. He could not see any objection to it.

The morning hour expired, and the regular order, which was the Bankrupt bill, was called for.

Mr. Wade (Ohio) moved to postpone the regular order for the purpose of proceeding with the Railroad bill.

The yeas and nays were taken, and the Senate refused to postpone the regular order. Yeas, 10; nays, 21.

Yeas—Messrs. Buckalew, Fogg, Fowler, Morrill, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Wade, Wilson, and Yates—10.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Norton, Patterson, Poland, and Williams—21.

The Railroad bill went over till Monday, and the Bankrupt bill was taken up and read at length. It is the House bill of last session by the Judiciary Committee, making sixty printed pages.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Wilson (Iowa), the Committee on Printing was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the publication of the *Congressional Globe* in the form and style of the debates of the British Parliament.

The Speaker presented a memorial from the Dacotah Legislature relative to a geological survey of the Bleak Hill country.

Mr. Benjamin (Mo.) offered a resolution to pay Alexander H. Coffroth, late Representative from Pennsylvania, the amount of the increased compensation from the commencement of the Thirty-ninth Congress to the period when he ceased to be a member. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

This being a private bill day, the bill which was before the House yesterday at the close of the morning hour, to incorporate the Metropolitan Fire and Marine Insurance Company of the District of Columbia, came up as unfinished.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) moved to lay the bill on the table. The bill was laid on the table by a vote of yeas 69, nays 52.

The House then proceeded to call committees for reports of a private nature.

Fire at Port Jervis.

PORT JERVIS, January 19.—A fire occurred here at 1 o'clock this morning, burning McGovern's hotel and the Delaware House and livery stable on Pike street. The loss on the stable is about $800—insured in the Arctic, of New York. I. J. Hoyt loses $3500 on his stock, which is insured in the Yonkers and Home Companies of New York. H. McGovern's loss is about $2500—insured in other city companies.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Jan. 19

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$3000 PaR 2d mt 6s	97	6 sh Girard Colleg	26
$1000 City 6s new	100½	100 sh Hest'v....b60	14¾
$1300 do...new	100	100 sh do.....s30	14½
$7000 Leh 6s,84	91½	100 sh do.....s60	14½
$3000 do	91½	100 sh do....b60	14½
$3100 5-20s 65 Jy	104½	200 sh Reading	51¼
$4500 Ches & Del 6s	92	100 sh do	51¼
100 sh Ph & E....b30	30¾	100 sh do.....s15	51¼
100 sh Cata pf....b20	29¼	100 sh do.....b60	51½
100 sh do	29¼	40 sh do	51¼
200 sh do	29¼	20 sh do	51¼

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Pittsbg 5s	73	200 sh Hest'v	14¾
$5000 Alleg Co 5s	74	100 sh do.....b60	14¾
$1000 US 10-40s	99½	100 sh Reading	51¼
$1000 City 6s, new	100½	100 sh do.....b30	51½
35 sh Cam & A	126¼	200 sh do....sg0	51·31
10 sh Ches & Wal	50	50 sh 13th & 15th.b5	19½
20 sh Leh Val	62¼	100 sh Sch N pf..b30	33¾
25 sh do	62¼		

MARRIED.

LAWRENCE—CRANE.—On the 19th instant, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, in Camden, by Rev. A. R. Jones, Mr. J. S. LAWRENCE, of Tom's River, N. J., to Miss C. A. CRANE, eldest daughter of Captain John G. Crane, of Manahawkin, N. J.

WILLIAMS—MILLS.—On Thursday evening, January 17, 1867, at the residence of the bride's uncle, by Rev. G. Alexander Peltz, Mr. JESSE B. WILLIAMS, of Conshohocken, to Miss MARY A., niece of M. Mills, Esq., of this city.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On the morning of the 16th instant, THOMAS ALLEN, in the 52d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 819 N. Seventh street, on Monday next, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BRODIE.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 19th instant, ANDREW BRODIE, in the 54th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

CAMPBELL.—On the 17th instant, Mr. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2335 Owen street (between Biddle and Spring Garden), above Twenty third, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

COUNTRYMAN.—On the 17th instant, ELIZABETH COUNTRYMAN, widow of the late Christopher Countryman, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, George Countryman, No. 918 Passyunk road, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer Church Vault.

MILLER.—On the morning of the 19th instant, JENNIE APPLEGUTE, wife of Harry E. Miller.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

McCREA.—On Tuesday, the 15th instant, Mrs. CATHARINE McCREA, in the 88th year of her age, relict of the late Thomas McCrea, Sr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1264 N. Front street, on Monday morning, the 21st instant, at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Roxborough.

McLAUGHLIN.—On the 16th instant, WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN, aged 86 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Bustleton, Twenty-third Ward, on Saturday morning next at 8 o'clock. High Mass and interment at Frankford.

PITKIN.—Of scarlet fever, on Saturday morning, the 19th instant, LELLA PITKIN, eldest daughter of Horace W. and Lucy T. Pitkin, aged 5 years and 4 months.

Funeral on Monday at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 1624 De Lancey place.

SHOEMAKER.—On the 17th instant, RACHEL SHOEMAKER, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Julien Shoemaker, No. 1319 Girard avenue, on Seventh-day morning, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

AT A MEETING OF THE OFFICERS CONnected with the Assessors' Department of the Third District of Pennsylvania, held on Thursday, 17th inst., at the Assessors' Office, James S. Francis, Esq., was called to the chair, and P. Lane, Jr., Esq., appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, It has pleased Providence to remove from our midst our late Chief, THOMAS ALLEN, Esq., we feel constrained, in consequence of his sterling qualities as a man, a friend and an officer, to meet together to express our sorrow and to tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereft family; therefore

Resolved, That in admiration of his many manly virtues, social qualities and impartial official conduct, we will cherish a memory of him as a model of goodness of heart and greatness of soul.

Resolved, That to the family of the deceased we extend our assurances that those who associated with him most closely in business feel his loss keenly, and sympathize with his widow and orphans most deeply.

Resolved, That as a further manifestation of our respect we attend his funeral in a body, and publish the foregoing resolutions in the daily papers.

JAMES S. FRANCIS, President.
P. LANE, JR., Secretary.

SKATING PARKS.

GRAND FETE SUR LA GLACE,

To be given at the

EASTWICK SKATING PARK,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Commencing at 2 P. M. and closing at 10 P. M., on a day during the present Winter, due notice of which will be given in the daily papers.

Subscribers and their friends can procure tickets at the ticket office at the entrance of the Park, and at No. 408 WALNUT St., and from any of the Managers.

JAMES PAGE, Chairman.
CHARLES HARMAR, Treasurer.

N. B.—Subscribers to the Park will be admitted on the day of the "Fete." 1 17 3t

CENTRAL SKATING PARK,

FIFTEENTH AND WALLACE STREETS.

ICE REFLOODED AND SMOOTH. Snow removed. Good Skating Afternoon and Evening. The Sattetlee Band as usual.

MONDAY EVENING, January 21,

BY REQUEST, GRAND COTERIE FANTASTIQUE

To the patrons of the "CENTRAL," and their friends.

For tickets and programmes, apply at the Park, or to Mr. H. C. RISLEY, at the Continental. 1 17 4t

SKATING! SKATING! SKATING!
WEST PHILADELPHIA SKATING PARK,
THIRTY-FIRST and WALNUT Streets.
THE SNOW ALL REMOVED
ICE IN SPLENDID CONDITION—MADE PERFECTLY SMOOTH BY OUR PATENT ICE PLANE.
PARK OPEN UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.
SKATING BY MOONLIGHT. Fine Band of Music.
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Access to the Park (by a few minutes' ride) by the Market street or Walnut street cars.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—When the signs are on the above-named cars the skating is always good. 1t*

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF DAMAGED AND CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at Government Storehouse, HANOVER Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on FRIDAY, January 25, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of Damaged and Condemned Quartermaster Stores, viz:—

Anchors,	Steamer Castings,
Axes,	Galvanized Iron,
Iron Bars,	Assorted Iron,
Saddle Blankets,	Iron Pipe,
Brushes,	Lead Pipe,
Pendant Arms,	Gas Pipe,
Gas Brackets and Burners,	Assorted Locks,
	Scales,
Saddle Bags,	Gum and Leather Hose,
Water Buckets,	Cooking Ranges and Stoves,
Chairs,	
Bath Tubs,	Heating Stoves,
Mule Collars,	Army and Express Wagons,
Cylinders,	
Spades,	Wagon Spokes,
Hatchets,	Wheelbarrows,
Horse Shoes,	Tables,
Harness,	Desks,
Halter and Breast Chains,	Wrenches,
Halters and Chains,	Whips,
Ambulance and Wagon Fellees,	Zinc.
Wagon Bows,	Also a large assortment of various Tools, Telegraphic Instruments, etc. etc.
Brass Cocks, assorted,	
Iron Bedsteads,	
Boilers,	

The property must be removed within five (5) days from day of sale.

Catalogues will be furnished upon application at this Office.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of Bvt. Brigadier-General GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

HENRY W. JANES,
1 19 5t Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt. Maj. U. S. A.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.

It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents,

DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT

will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.

DYOTT & CO.
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.

For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.

This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents

DYOTT & CO.
9 8 6m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CIII.

DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

January.

Monday, 14.—The returns from the Atlantic Telegraph Company show the receipts to be over $4000 per day. That's "wire-working" to some profit.

Tuesday, 15.—Interesting meeting at the White House. Greeley, Stevens, and Botts talk with the President on the situation. It is feared Andy will soon be out of a situation. Greeley wants him to advertise.

Wednesday, 16.—The people of Norwalk, Conn., propose to raise money for their water-works by a gift concert. We know gift concerts have been used to "raise the wind;" don't know how it will work with water.

Thursday, 17.—Meeting of City Councils. They proposed to stop allowing the streets to be salted, but allow its members to be as-salted.

Friday, 18.—The situation of the President becomes unpleasant. The White House gets too hot to hold him. The fire, however, was finally impeached and put out.

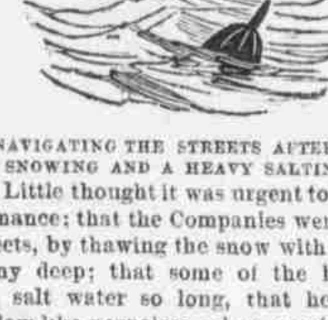
Saturday, 19.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor thinks that, as a pig when he is put down is salted, it is no harder to do the same to a railroad track.

MEETING OF THE CITY MYTHS.

Subjects Under Discussion, Salt and Assault.

Myth Tyson, elected from the Second Ward, presented his credentials and was told to take his seat.

The Commissioner of City Property presented a communication enclosing a correspondence with Captain James, of the United States Army, wherein he asks that Moyamensing Hall be put up again in the condition it was before it was burned down. The Captain replies "that the United States Government don't see it," which is indeed very probable, as it is burned to the ground. After the Hall was disposed of (for the second time), Myth Harper presented a petition, numerously signed, asking that the city railroads be prevented from salting their tracks, and the conductors from "salting" the fares occasionally.



A CAR NAVIGATING THE STREETS AFTER A HEAVY SNOWING AND A HEAVY SALTING.

Myth Little thought it was urgent to pass such an ordinance; that the Companies were making our streets, by thawing the snow with salt, like the briny deep; that some of the horses had been in salt water so long, that he had seen them blow like porpoises when coming by his house, probably imagining they were *sea-horses*.

Myth Harper said now was the time to act upon the question; that there was no salting of tracks in Boston; that any employe being found with a sack of salt there for that purpose would be immediately "sacked" by his employers. There is no salting the tracks in Harrisburg by the Railroad Companies, though they did "salt" the tracks of the members who were in the habit of walking the lobbies of the C[illegible]tol; but that was for an entirely d[illegible] purpose. He was in favor of im[illegible]erent pur[illegible] for every time a tra[illegible]posing a fine of $75 [illegible] was salted.

A motion [illegible] was made to refer it to the Committee [illegible] on Railroads by Myth Evans, because he believed it was treating that Committee shabby to take the salters out of their hands.

One Myth wanted to know what a psalter was: if it was a collection of hymns?

Myth Evans said it was a collection of *hims*, and a very objectionable collection they were, not in *harmony* with the wishes of this Council.

Myth Potter opposed any reference to any Committee, as both time and salt would be wasted by that proceeding. All the facts in reference to salting the streets are well known. The horses on the routes where the tracks were salted had to wear overshoes if they wanted to keep their feet dry; the brine would run down the inlets and corrode the jewelry and other fancy goods now packed away in the sewers; ladies riding in the cars got quite sea-sick, those not used to travelling on salt water; while the drivers and conductors, when the cars were obstructed by the snow, were always in a *pickle*.

Myth Wagner hoped the motion to refer would be voted down; that he did not mind getting into salt water in July, but at this time of the year it was a nuisance.



WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED IN OUR STREETS IF THE SALT WATER CONTINUES.

Myth Little opposed the passage of the ordinance, and said that if the Companies were prevented from using salt the fare would be increased, as everybody ought to know that salt are was always the cheapest.

Myth Franciscus was in favor of immediate action before the subject melted.

Myth Mershon believed that salting the tracks gave many persons sore throats, as he had particularly noticed at each end of the route the drivers and conductors had to drink nauseous stuff at the taverns, to (as they said) wash the effects of the salt out of their throat.

Myth Wagner believed that the railroad companies could get along without salt—indeed, nothing was so pleasant a sight as for both the cars and the horses to present a fresh appearance, and that would be impossible if they were salted.

Myth Evans said the laboring men, who use the cars early in the morning, could not use them without salt.

Myth Willits wanted more information than he possessed at present to vote in favor of the ordinance, by which statement he shows that he is quite a model Myth, to suppose that information on a question is necessary to know how to vote. We hope he will preserve that position, even if it should take salt to do it.

Myth Potter thought the streets could be kept clean without salt—that a system of ploughs and brooms would do it.



MYTH POTTER'S PLAN TO DO AWAY WITH THE CARS AND SALT AND USE PLOUGHS.

After the discussion had been well salted and packed, the Councils agreed to leave things as they were, for future discussion, as it was yet six months before the worms in the Squares would come up for debate.

After the adjournment of the Myths a little outside discussion was indulged in between Myth Wray and a Mr. Miller, who, after disposing of salting the railroads, assaulted one another. The President ordered them out of the room, and had the lights put out, so not a Wray even could shine within the sacred precincts of the Myths. They do those things better in New York.

THE NEW YORK ALDERMEN.

The President of the Council had his character, shirt bosom, and one side of his face blackened by an inkstand thrown by another member of that delectable body, when the President drew a pistol on the offending member. They were both then taken before the Mayor, who punished them by a severe reprimand. It is hoped the Governor will commute the sentence to imprisonment for life.

A Horse Pitiable Nation.

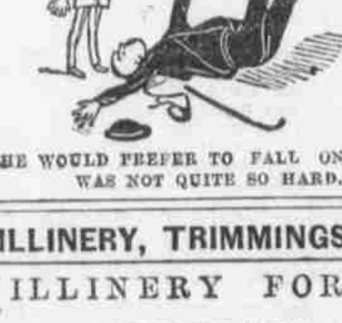
Old horses are being fattened in Paris to prepare for the demand consequent upon the Exhibition, and visitors to Paris next summer may be hereafter reckoned "judges of horse flesh," among their other accomplishments from going abroad.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

The Series Editor, allured by an advertisement of a Skating Park proprietor, that his Park was the "easiest to skate on" and the "hardest to fall on" of any Park in the city, tried it, with the following results:—



THE SKATES GO ALONG QUITE EASY.



BUT HE WOULD PREFER TO FALL ON ONE THAT WAS NOT QUITE SO HARD.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MILLINERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A Cheap and Substantial Gift.

Attention is called to my elegant assortment of RIBBONS, suitable for Scarfs; FEATHERS, FLOWERS, BONNETS, and YOUNG LADIES' HATS, prepared specially for the HOLIDAY SEASON, and selling at greatly reduced prices.]

MADEMOISELLE KEOGH,

11 6 tuths3m No. 04 WALNUT Street.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY for the Holidays. Also, Silk Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers and Frames. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with all the materials. 7 18§

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL, PHILADELPHIA.

8 27 §rp

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 1 1 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.

OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 §4p

PROFESSOR BLOT'S LECTURES.— On FRIDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, January 18, 21, and 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the Assembly Buildings. Admission, $1. 1 17 them 3t*

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, near Frankford, Twenty third Ward, Philadelphia.

Dr. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent.

Application for the admission of patients may be made to the Superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGERS:—

Samuel Bettle, No. 149 N. Tenth street.
Charles Ellis, N. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
William Bettle, No. 426 N. Sixth street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 S. Fifth street.
John Carter, No. 329 S. Twelfth street.
John M. Whitall, No. 410 Race street.
Mark Balderston, No. 320 N. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch street.
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S Third street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney.
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 805 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
David Scull, No. 815 Arch street.
William Kinsey, S. W. corner of Third and Vine streets.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon street.
Francis B. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street. 1 10 3m

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings, in Scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into the Seven-per-cent Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of Five Hundred Dollars, on and after MAY 1, 1867, on presentation at the Office of the Company.

The Scrip so issued will be delivered to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of FEBRUARY next.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close at 3 o'clock this P. M., and remain closed until the 21st instant. WILLIAM WISTER, Treasurer.

1 15 lm

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16, 1867.

At a meeting of the Stockholders, held 15th instant, to elect Directors to serve for one year, the following gentlemen were chosen:—

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward J. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Waln,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day (16th inst.), ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

1 17 3t CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1867.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., exclusive of taxes payable on demand. CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

1 14 2w

MERCANTILE LIBRARY NOTICE.— SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

In accordance with a resolution of instruction passed at a meeting of Stockholders, held on the 15th instant all portions of the

LIBRARY

will in future be open to both Ladies and Gentlemen on SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

1 16 4trp T. MORRIS PEROT, President.

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY Office No. 314 MARKET St.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1867.

At a Meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. (five cents per share) was declared on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 22d instant.

Transfer books close on the 17th, and open on the 22d instant. THOMAS B. SUPLEE, Treasurer.

1 15 6t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE JERSEY WELL OIL COMPANY will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 505 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, January 22, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM BARLOW, Secretary.

Philadelphia, January 16, 1867. 1 17 thsm3t*

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33§

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 ws

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.

STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

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CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition:—

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 18.

Mr. Henderson presented a bill declaring the bridge built by the North Missouri Railroad Company over the Missouri river at St Charles, Missouri, a legal structure, and a post road. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Saulsbury (Del.) moved that the Senate take up the resolution, offered by him a few days since, calling upon the heads of Departments for lists of the removals from office made between March 4 1861, and March 4, 1865. The motion was not agreed to.

Mr. Riddle (Del.) called up the bill authorizing the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company to construct a lateral branch of their road into and within the District of Columbia.

Pending the consideration of the bill, the morning hour expired, and the regular order, which was the bill to regulate the tenure of office, was called up.

Mr. Chandler (Mich.) said he had given notice that he would to-day call up the Niagara Ship Canal bill, but he would not antagonize it against this pending measure. He would, however, call it up when this bill was disposed of.

The bill to regulate the tenure of office was taken up. The question was upon Mr. Sumner's amendment to add an additional section providing that all officers of the Government, except clerks of the Departments whose salaries exceed $1000 per annum, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. Sumner, being entitled to the floor, said:—It is now a little more than a year ago since I felt it my duty to characterize a Message of the President as "whitewashing." That Message represented the foundation of things in the Rebel States as fair and promising, when the evidence was directly the other way. Of course, the Message was whitewashing, and this was a mild term for such a document; and you do not forget how certain Senators, terror-struck at this plainness, leaped forward to vindicate the President. Yesterday, some of these same Senators, horror-struck, again leaped forward to the same task. Time has shown that I was right on the former occasion. If anybody doubts that I was right yesterday, I commend him to time, and he will not be obliged to wait long.

For myself, I shall insist always upon the complete freedom of debate, and shall exercise it. John Milton, in his glorious aspirations, said, "Give me liberty to know the truth, and to argue it freely, above all liberties." Thank God, now the slave masters have been driven from this Chamber, such at last is the liberty of an American Senator.

Of course there can be no citizen of a republic too high for exposure, as there can be none too low for protection. The exposure of the powerful and the protection of the weak, these are not only invaluable liberties, but commanding duties. At last the country is opening its eyes to the actual condition of things. Already it sees that Andrew Johnson, who came to supreme power by a bloody accident, has become the successor of Jefferson Davis, in the spirit by which he is governed and in the mischief which he has inflicted on his country.

It sees the President of the Rebellion revived in the President of the United States. It sees that the violence which took the life of his illustrious predecessor is now, by his perverse complicity, extending through the Rebel States, making all who love the Union its victims, and filling the land with oppression. It sees that the war upon the faithful Unionists is still continued under his powerful auspices, without any distinction of color, so that both white and black are sacrificed alike. It sees that he is a minister of discord, and not a minister of peace.

It seems that so long as his opinion prevails there is small chance for tranquillity, or security, or reconciliation; that the restoration and prosperity in the Rebel States, so much longed for, must be arrested; that the business of the whole country must be embarrassed, and those conditions upon which rests a sound currency, must be postponed. All these things the country now sees; but indignation assumes the form of judgment when it is seen, also, that this unparalleled condition, and, for creating mischief, second only to the Rebellion itself, of which it is the continuation, as invigorated and extended through a plain usurpation. Sir, in holding up Andrew Johnson to judgment, I do not allude to his open exposure of himself in a condition of bestial intoxication while he was taking his oath of office; nor do I allude to the maudlin speeches by which he degraded the country as it was never before degraded; nor do I hearken to any reports of pardons sold, or of personal corruption. This is not the case against him as I deem it my duty to present it in this argument. Those things are bad—very bad; but they might not, in the opinion of some Senators, justify us on the present occasion. In other words, they might not be sufficient reason for the amendment which I have moved, but there is a reason which is ample. The President has usurped the powers of Congress on a colossal scale, and he has employed these usurped powers in fomenting rebel spirit, and awakening anew the dying fires of the Rebellion.

This is the great and unpardonable offense for which history must condemn him if you do not. He is a usurper through whom infinite wrong has been done to his country. He is a usurper who, promising to be a Moses, has become a Pharaoh, and in the maintenance of his usurpation he has employed the powers of removal from office. Some who would not become the partisans of his tyranny he has, according to his own language, "kicked out." Others are left, but silenced by his menaces or the fate of their associates. Wherever no vacancy occurs for partisans of this usurpation other vacancies are created for these partisans. I need not add that just in proportion as we sanction such nominations or are unwilling to arrest them according to the measure of our powers, we do become parties to his usurpation; and now I am brought directly to the practical application of this simple statement. I have already said that the duty of the hour was the protection of the loyal and patriotic citizens against the President. Surely this cannot be doubted, that the first duty of the Government is protection. The crowning glory of a republic is that it leaves no man, however humble, without protection.

Show me a man exposed to wrong, and I show you an occasion for the exercise of the high powers that God and the Constitution have given you. It will not do to say, as Senators have said, that the cases are too numerous, and that the remedy cannot be applied without interfering with the system handed down by our fathers, or worse still, that you have little sympathy with those suffering persons. This will not do; you must apply the remedy or fail in duty; especially must you apply it when, as in the present occasion, this wrong is a part of a plain usurpation in the interests of the recent rebellion. The question then recurs are you ready to apply the remedy according to the measure of your powers?

The necessity for this remedy may be seen in the rebel States, and also in the loyal States, for the usurpation is felt in both. If you look at the rebel States, you will see everywhere the triumph of tyranny. There is not a mail which does not bring letters without number, supplicating the exercise of all the powers of Congress against the President. There is not a newspaper which does not exhibit evidence that you are already tardy in this work of necessity. There is not a wind from that suffering region which is not freighted with voices of distress, and yet you hesitate. I shall not be led aside to consider the thorough remedy for this usurpation, for it is not my habit to travel out of the direct line of debate; therefore, I confine myself to the bill before the Senate, which is applicable to the loyal as well as to the rebel States.

Mr. SUMNER then spoke of the merits of his amendment, advocating its adoption.

Mr. EDWARDS (Vt.) replied briefly to the remarks of Mr. Sumner as to the necessity for his amendment, arguing against it.

Mr. JOHNSON (Md.) regretted that Mr. Sumner, in discussing this proposition, had seen fit to allude to the President in terms which he was sure he would, upon reflection, see reason to regret. He (Mr. Sumner) had said almost in words that the power of removal from office ought to be taken from the President because he had proven himself an enemy of his country; because he had proved himself to be a usurper. In the peculiar condition of affairs known to the Senate, Mr. Johnson thought it was not proper for the Senator from Massachusetts to express the opinions he had just expressed, and to indulge in the epithets he had used against the President of the United States. A resolution had been formally offered in the House of Representatives looking to the impeachment of the President for high crimes and misdemeanors. If that impeachment should be ordered by the House, the Senate would be the judge to decide whether he was guilty or not guilty.

He (Mr. Johnson) had, therefore, hoped that neither the honorable member from Massachusetts, or any other member of the Senate, would, in advance, not only express his opinion, but express it decidedly as justified by the facts, which were notorious. What sort of a trial, as far as that particular Senator is concerned, would the President have were he to be impeached as an enemy to his country or a usurper, either of which, in the contemplation of Congress, is a high crime? If upon the trial of that impeachment, that right which the common law secures to every citizen or subject where the common law prevails, of having a fair tribunal to decide upon his case, the honorable Senator from Massachusetts ought to be, and I suppose would be, challenged for the cause.

In what attitude would that place him or others of us who should follow the example of the Senator from Massachusetts? Without hearing a word in defense of the President, without remembering the past conduct of that officer, considered until lately at least as perfectly patriotic and as showing a devotion to the country of the most fervent character, the Senator from Massachusetts charges the President with being false to his country. The Constitution of the United States, in the provision which says that a charge of this description is to be passed upon by the Senate of the United States, supposes that every individual member of the Senate would bring to the consideration of that question a mind as white as paper, upon which nothing is written that can influence his judgment. Yet the Senator from Massachusetts, urged, as I think, by what has occurred in the past hurtful to himself, when he was, as he thought, improperly treated by this officer, has suffered his feelings to lead him astray, and to pronounce a sentiment in this chamber to-day which will render it improper for him to sit as judge upon such a case.

Mr. SUMNER—May I interrupt my friend for a moment? What right have I to know that the President is to be impeached? How can I know? And let me add to that, even if I could know that there can be no reason in that why I should not argue a measure directly before the Senate, and present such considerations as seem to me to be proper and pertinent to the occasion?

Mr. JOHNSON said that he had not called the Senator from Massachusetts to order, because he trusted his own good sense of what was due to the Senate and to the country would of itself have been a sufficient call to order. He (Mr. Sumner) says now that he does not know that the President will be impeached, or that he may be impeached. He knows, however, that there is a proposition in the House looking to that impeachment, and in advance he places himself out of the pale of a judge by pronouncing in the face of the public that he has judged and condemned already.

During the Presidency of General Jackson the Senate of the United States had before it a certain resolution couched in such phraseology as implied against him the charge of being an enemy or a usurper. He sent in his protest, and I invoke the honorable Senator from Massachusetts to read that protest again, and see how it can be answered. He protested against it on a ground not so strong as that which can be urged against what the honorable Senator from Massachusetts says. It was perfectly well known that there could be no impeachment of him in the House, for they were with him. The phraseology of the resolution was charged as to its objectionable character.

Mr. JOHNSON (Md.) said that in discussing the bill before the Senate it was wholly unnecessary to inquire into the character of the President. The President had said a great many things that he (Mr. Johnson) could wish, for his own sake, he had not said; but he is by nature impetuous. Brought up and sprung from the humblest ranks of life, he has been subjected to turmoil from time to time, to which, perhaps, he would not have been subjected if he had been educated in the colleges which have given to my friend from Massachusetts such distinction in the estimation of the learned.

He was on the stump in Tennessee, meeting men who spoke, not in the language of the classics, but in language which the stronger it was the better it was liked by those who heard it. No member of the Senate regretted more than he did (said Mr. Johnson) the exhibition of this feeling on the part of the President on the 22d of February last, or upon the journey he took to the West last summer. It was censurable, and entirely out of accord with the dignity that ought to attach itself to the high office which he holds. But that did not prove that the President was untrue to his country, nor that he was a usurper.

In conclusion, Mr. Johnson said that the biographer of the President would say that no President ever labored more zealously to cure the great wounds which the Rebellion had inflicted on the country, or more honestly endeavored to place the country on a footing in which it would command the admiration of the world, and not only to work out for us a national reunion, but for that greater virtue of securing to every individual citizen the rights which the Constitution has conferred upon him.

Mr. HOWE (Wis.) spoke briefly of Mr. Johnson's speech as committing him (Mr. Johnson) as much in favor of the President, in case of trial by impeachment, as Mr. Sumner's had committed him against him.

Mr. LANE (Ind.) said that if it would not be out of order, he would return to the consideration of the bill under consideration. (Laughter.) He would, however, protest against all attempts to abridge the fullest liberty of debate in the Senate Chamber. While it may not be proper to speak discourteously of the heads of other branches of the Government, he claimed the right to criticise the actions of such officials when measures were under consideration regulating their powers.

Mr. Lane then proceeded to consider the necessity and propriety of the passage of the bill.

Mr. SUMNER offered a modification of his amendment, making all appointments at salaries of $1500 or upwards, either by the President or heads of departments, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and no appointments can be made without such action by the Senate.

On this proposition a vote was taken, resulting as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Chandler, Conness, Grimes, Harris, Howard, Howe, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Ramsey, Sprague, Sumner, Wade and Yates—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cowan, Cragin, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Foster, Hendricks, Johnson, Nesmith, Patterson, Poland, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Van Winkle, Willey and Williams—21.

Mr. HOWE (Wis.) renewed his amendment, which was disagreed to a few days since, to strike out the exceptions of cabinet ministers in the first section of the bill, so as to prevent the removal of these officers without the consent of the Senate. In offering it again he said he had found a stronger argument in favor of it in one of the newspapers than he had made in his speech. He alluded to the announcement in the New York *Herald* that Senator Cowan would probably be tendered the portfolio of the Secretary of War. He had no hesitation in saying that he would oppose any such appointment. He would oppose the removal of the present faithful Secretary of War, for he did not believe that in the present condition of the country it would be for the public welfare to remove that officer.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Del.) protested against basing the action of the Senate upon the irresponsible reports of a newspaper.

Mr. BUCKALEW (Pa.) said that as his colleague was not in the Chamber to speak for himself, he would say for him that he did not think there was a particle of truth in the *Herald's* statement.

Mr. COWAN (Pa.) soon after entered the Chamber, and learned what had taken place; he denied the truth of the *Herald's* statement, and said there was not a particle of foundation for it.

The amendment of Mr. Howe was lost. Yeas, 13; nays, 27.

Mr. LANE (Ind.) moved to lay the bill on the table, but subsequently withdrew that motion.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Vt.) offered the following amendment to the seventh section.

Provided, That the President shall have power to make and deliver, after the adjournment of the Senate, commissions for all officers whose appointments shall have been advised and consented to by the Senate.

The amendment was adopted and the bill was passed.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Poland, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Hendricks, Nesmith, Patterson, Riddle and Saulsbury—9.

Mr. GRIMES (Iowa) rose to make a personal explanation, and read an extract from the *Iron Age* newspaper, charging him (Mr. Grimes) with endeavoring to influence the Finance Committee from interested motives, and insinuating that it was on account of a connection with the hardware business and a cutlery firm in Beekman street, New York. Mr. Grimes denounced the statement as gross, slanderous and libellous: that he was once engaged in the hardware trade, but that he had no connection with it since August 28, 1865, and that he had never been interested in the cutlery firm referred to.

Messrs. JOHNSON and FESSENDEN spoke on this subject, exonerating Mr. Grimes entirely from the accusation in the journal referred to.

Mr. FESSENDEN, in the course of his remarks, spoke of newspaper attacks made upon Special Commissioner Wells, and said they were unqualifiedly false and malicious.

Mr. POLAND (Vt.) moved to take up the Bankrupt bill, and the motion was agreed to; but before proceeding to its consideration, the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

The Last Steamboat Disaster.

MEMPHIS, January 18.—About sixty lives were lost by the sinking of the steamer Platte City last night. She struck the wreck of the gunboat Jeff. Thompson, tearing away the starboard side, and sunk in a few minutes, in forty feet of water. Most of the cabin passengers were saved, but the passenger-list was lost, and it is impossible to obtain a correct list. A family named Roberts, consisting of thirteen persons, was lost. The boat was loaded to the guards, and was under full headway at the time. Colonel Gus. Henry, Jr., and wife were on board, but were saved, losing all their baggage.

The Hon. Gus. Henry, Sr., his father, was on board the Fashion when she sank. Colonel Henry says one woman, through her own exertions, saved her drunken husband and five children, by wading through the water on the hurricane deck, and putting them on the wheelhouse, after the boat had settled and careened. The boat was owned by Captains Johnson and Blake, and was valued at $40,000, and was partially insured. She was running between here and Vicksburg, under the auspices of the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company.

The Snow Storm.

PORTLAND, Me., January 18.—The storm broke about 3 o'clock this morning, and it is now clear. The wind is blowing heavily from the northwest. Thermometer 11 degrees above zero. Quite a fleet of vessels were off this port yesterday morning, unable to come in. The steam revenue cutter Mahoning cruised to the eastward to-day, to relieve distressed vessels. The North Yarmouth Grand Trunk Railway depot was blown down to-day. No trains have yet arrived or gone out.

—At an Episcopal Fair in Albany, Miss Kate Newton was declared by ballot to be the handsomest young lady in that city.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Austria and Hungary.

From the Herald.

We published recently a telegram from Pesth, January 17, which states that the Hungarian Diet with remarkable unanimity evinces a design to break its negotiations with Austria if that Government continues to oppose the wishes of Hungary in insisting on the army organization scheme, and other measures equally oppressive and odious to the people. The *Herald* has already alluded to the fixed determination of the Hungarians to preserve their autonomy, and to the enthusiastic resistance which they would be apt to make to Austrian interference with it. In order to see how far Austria is from being able at present to cope successfully with the heroic spirit manifested by the Hungarians in opposition to its tyranny, it is only necessary to look at the picture of the financial condition of the Austrian empire presented in the official report of Count Larisch, the Austrian Minister of Finance. The enormous deficit in the treasury is explained by Count Larisch in what must be an exaggerated account of the terrible effects of the general disorder of commercial relations, the long cessation of trade and industry, the backwardness of the railway system, the impoverishment of the landed proprietors, the want of pecuniary circulating medium, the weakness of capital, of credit, and consumption, the pestilence and famine in the Bukowina and Eastern Galicia, the bad harvests, the fall of the price of grain in Hungary, owing to the depression of the iron trade, the late unexampled frosts, and the scourge of invasion and war. All these causes combined suffice not only to account for the deficit, but to reveal the fact that Austria is illy enough prepared for a war with Hungary, which might prove the signal for a general European war.

Progress of Ratification.

From the Herald.

The States which have ratified the Constitutional amendment are Connecticut, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, Maine, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, and Minnesota—sixteen in all. In nearly all these States the vote in favor was very large, and in Kansas and Maine it was nearly unanimous. The ratification by four more States only is required to make it a part of the Constitution—that is, counting the twenty-six States which actually form the Government of the country as sufficient to act in the matter. Should Nebraska and Colorado be admitted, the ratification by five more would be required. But there is no doubt that both these would promptly ratify it. Nor is there any reason to doubt that within a very short time the full number will have acted in the same way. When this shall be accomplished, Congress will immediately, we suppose, formally declare the amendment a part of the Constitution, and pass the necessary measures to enforce it. Thus the late Rebel States will be relieved from doing what appears to be so repugnant to them; the amendment will become a law in spite of them and without their action. The country may rejoice that this great preliminary measure to restoration is so near a consummation.

Mutual Benefit Societies in France.

From the Times.

By a decree of the present Emperor the organization as well as the administration of societies for mutual assistance in case of need, has been brought into a perfect system. Of course it is only in so centralized a Government, where all motive power in every field of activity, be it political, commercial, financial, or social, emanates from the same central source, as in France, that such a system is possible. Nevertheless, the great increase in the numbers as well as in the beneficial effects of these societies, is due to this governmental supervision, which has brought order and a certain sort of uniformity and regularity into their management. All these societies are under the guidance of a "Superior Commission of Encouragement and Surveillance" at Paris, at the head of which stands the Minister of the Interior, and to which each individual society has to send, periodically, complete statements of its working, and the Commission itself makes a yearly report to the Emperor. The last of these reports, that for the year 1865, is just published, and appears in a late number of the *Moniteur*. Some of its statistical details are of general interest outside of France.

There existed throughout the French Empire at the close of the year 1865 three thousand six hundred and thirty-one approved and fifty-seven authorized societies of this kind. What the exact difference between an "approved" and a merely "authorized" society is we cannot positively state, but that the former must have some exclusive and superior privileges is apparent from the fact that fourteen of the latter have ranged themselves in the list of "approved" societies, preferring that to their former organization. The whole number of members of all these societies is 782,498; of these 96,956 are honorary, and 685,542 regular contributing members participating in the benefits of the organization. Of the latter 579,585 are men and 105,957 women.

The financial condition of these societies, based, as they are, upon mutual co-operation, is a very flourishing and commendable one. In the following extracts of the detailed report we have reduced the amounts from francs to dollars, counting one dollar equal to five francs. The aggregate of their whole capitalized earnings foots up to the handsome sum of $7,966,134. Their income for the year amounted to $2,589,-180. This large income is made up of the following items:—Subscription of honorary members, $226,842; Government aid, $19,110; gifts and legacies, $102,915; interest on invested capital, $221,509; regular contribution of members, $1,752,134; initiation fees, $78,389; fines, $56,029; from miscellaneous sources, $132,252.

Their expenses were as follows:—For assistance to sick members, $864,374; pay of attending physicians, $281,769; cost of medicines, $330,239; funeral expenses, $101,508; aid to widows and orphans of deceased members, $54,208; pensions to those members, from infirmity or age, unable to work, $197,305; expenses of administration, $111,596; miscellaneous expenses, $191,258; added to the reserve surplus fund, $129,937. Total, $2,262,190, leaving a balance of $326,986 to be added to the capitalized earnings.

One other interesting fact referred to in this report is, that there are fifty-seven mutual societies of vine-growers and laborers in vineyards, who pay no contribution, but instead of it the work of those members who are sick is distributed among and done by the others—quite a novel and, probably, very useful expedient to relieve the sick and save them from loss.

New Hampshire Politics.

From the World.

The political campaign in New Hampshire is now fairly opened by the nomination, by acclamation, of Hon. John G. Sinclair for Governor by the Democratic State Convention, which met at Concord on Wednesday. His opponent is General Walter Harriman, a Radical of the deepest dye. Mr. Sinclair is a very popular man in his State, as was shown by the election last spring, when he ran against Governor Smith, reducing the latter's majority in 1865 of 6127 to 4656, the total votes in 1865 and 1866 being respectively 62,220 and 65,636. Governor Smith was a difficult candidate to beat, since he was very popular in his own party, and was and still is largely interested in the railroads in New Hampshire. But this year Mr. Sinclair has a much weaker opponent to cope with.

General Harriman barely secured the nomination in the Republican Convention, receiving only thirty-one majority out of a total vote of 667; and besides, his rival in the Convention, Hon. Onslow Stearns, who received 318 votes for the candidacy, is disaffected with his party, and is likely to use his influence in favor of the election of Mr. Sinclair. We say this is likely, because that after the nomination of the latter, Mr. Stearns made a speech before the Convention, and, though no report of his remarks has yet reached us, it is safe to infer that he would not appear in a Democratic Convention without intending to indorse its action. If the vote given for Stearns in the Republican State Convention be an index of his strength in that party, his defection will secure the election of the Democratic candidate for Governor on the 12th of March next.

The election of Representatives in Congress will not attract so much attention as that of Governor, since the radicals already have secured such an overwhelming majority in the Fortieth Congress, that, were each of the three members from New Hampshire to be a Democrat—a piece of good fortune hardly to be expected—it would make no appreciable difference in the legislation from the 4th of March, 1867, to the 4th of March, 1869. We, however, append the vote for Congressmen in 1865 as a basis of calculation for those who may incline to speculate upon the result this year:—

	Dem.	Rep.	Rep. Maj.
First District	10,190	12,906	2716
Second District	8,894	10,984	2090
Third District	9,099	11,687	2583

It will be seen from this table that the total Republican majority in the State on the vote for Representatives in Congress was 7394, while on the vote for Governor the Republican majority was 6128, being a deficiency of 1266 votes in favor of the Democrats. The inference, therefore, is warrantable that the great struggle at the coming election will be for the Governorship, and, in view of the facts already mentioned, the Democrats stand a better chance of electing their candidate for that position than they have for several years past. Let each man put his shoulder to the wheel and keep it there until the polls close on election day, and we shall hear good news from the old Granite State when the votes are counted!



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Samuel G. Wheeler, Asthma of ten years' standing, Continental Hotel.
Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law, Dyspepsia, No. 707 Sansom street.
Horace C. Winslow, Weakness of the Kidneys, Frankford.
H. C. Shurtleff, Cancer in Stomach, No. 3722 Market street.
J. M. Buist, Rheumatism, No. 1323 S. Broad street.
Judah Levy, Bronchial Consumption, No. 432 Market street.
Edward T. Evans, preacher of the M. E. Church, Dyspepsia of long standing, Laryngitis, and Lumbago, No. 1633 Helmuth street.
James Nugent, Deafness for six years, and ringing and roaring in the head, Wilmington, Delaware.
Thomas Harrop, severe Diabetes, Rose Mills, West Philadelphia.
George Grant, Rheumatic Gout, long standing, No. 1013 Chesnut street.
H. T. Deshiver, Chronic Neuralgia and Inflammatory Rheumatism, No. 1736 Chesnut street.
Edward McMahon, Consumption, No. 1227 Front street.
J. Ricket, Chronic Bronchitis, Constipation, and Congestion of the Brain, No. 518 Callowhill street.
Charles M. Dayton, Paralysis of the lower limbs, Girard House.
John McCormick, Diabetes, No. 1220 Ridge avenue.
Charles E. Buckingham, Urinary Difficulty, No. 1331 Filbert street.
Aquila Davis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Forrest House.
J. J. Hoopes, long standing Sciatica, and Enlarged Prostate Gland, Darby township, Delaware county.
William H. Shriver, Liver Complaint, Germantown.
Joseph W. Forsyth, Acute Rheumatism, No. 1602 Arch street.
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The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they are entitled to subscribe, at par, for one share of new stock for each five shares of stock standing in their respective names on the books of the Company on the first day of January, 1867, to be paid as follows:—Ten dollars per share at the time of subscribing—which must be on or before the fifteenth day of February next—and ten dollars per share on or before the fifteenth days of April, July, and October, 1867, and January, 1868.

Instalments will not be allowed interest nor dividend until converted into stock, which, when all the instalments are paid, may be done by presentation at this office on and after the fifteenth day of January, 1868.

Those Stockholders who fail to subscribe within the time mentioned, or neglect to pay the several instalments at or before the time they severally fall due, will lose their right to the new stock.

Stockholders who have less than five shares, or who have fractions of five shares, may, at the time of subscribing, pay for a proportionate part of a share, for which scrip will be issued; which scrip, after the fifteenth day of January, 1868, may be converted into stock when presented at this office in sums of fifty dollars; but the scrip will not be entitled to interest or dividend until after conversion into stock.

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LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

The Vacant Judgeship on the Appeal Bench—Tinkering with the City Charter—Indictments of Rebels—Weather, Etc. Etc.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, January 18.

Judge Peter W. Crane, Orville Horwitz, Esq., Walter Fernandis, Esq., and George W. Dobbin, all members of the Baltimore Bar, are prominently spoken of in connection with the pending appointment to fill the vacancy on the Bench of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, made vacant by the death of Judge Cochran.

This appointment is to be made by the Governor; and as the Court of Appeals cannot well proceed without the vacancy being filled, it is likely to be supplied very soon. Judge Crane was Judge of the First Judicial District of Maryland for sixteen years. He has always been a consistent Union man, and continues so. His long practice, legal attainments, and unblemished character as a gentleman, give him substantial claims. Mr. Horwitz is son-in-law of Professor Gross, of Philadelphia. He is an accomplished scholar, conservative in politics, one of our best lawyers, and, what is perhaps better, worth a half million of dollars. He seeks the position merely as a matter of honor, his practice being worth five times more than the salary.

George W. Dobbin, Esq., is a gentleman of high tone, and an admirable jurist. He has been, and is, strong in his Southern sympathies. Of Mr. Fernandis the same thing may be said. Mr. Dobbin's friends are very powerful on the conservative side, especially with Governor Swann, and may secure his appointment. Judge Crane has claims of high merit. Mr. Horwitz would probably make the best Judge. The choice will, no doubt, rest between the four gentlemen here named. If Governor Swann be chosen United States Senator, of which fact there is not a solitary doubt, the appointment may rest with Governor Cox, his successor, and hence a change of programme.

Our Legislature has passed a bill amending the charter of Baltimore, so as to require the Mayor's or municipal election to be held on the 12th of February every second year. This is done to oust Mayor Chapman and the existing City Council, all of whom are radical Union men.

It is a fact to be regretted, that there are objections to Mayor Chapman, owing to some of his acts which have rendered him objectionable even to many who were his supporters. He has undertaken to do too much, and placed too many irons in the fire, becoming mixed up with movements which lead to the belief he has an interest beyond that of official justice. The Councils first and second branches, are as clear and honest as could be obtained or selected, even from the immaculate conservative party. There can, however, be no loss in giving us a new Mayor.

The indictments for treason in the United States District Court here, against Colonel George P. Kane, General George H. Stewart, George Franer, Harry Gilmor, and General Isaac R. Trimble, all Marylanders, who participated in the Rebellion, were yesterday, on motion of William Price, United States District Attorney, *stetted*. Hence, after the enfranchisement act passes, all these notorious Rebels will be again allowed to vote and hold offices of honor, profit, and trust. Colonel Kane, you may recollect, was Chief of Police during the 19th of April, 1861, and in sympathy with the South and the Rebellion. The acts of Harry Gilmor and Colonel Trimble are also well known.

Conservatism in our State is doing good work for the Rebels. If, however, they are repentant, it may be all for the best one hundred years hence.

The past two days and nights have been intensely cold—the thermometer down, at times, below zero. The harbor is much frozen, and navigation seriously interrupted. We have good sleighing and admirable skating. Business of all kinds dull, except thieving, robbing houses, etc., which seems unprecedentedly brisk. Our city is literally crowded with scoundrels of every grade, mostly strangers.

PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

Statistics of the Companies for 1866—Comparison Between 1865 and 1866—Their Receipts, State and National Taxes, Capital and Passenger Traffic, Etc. Etc.

We present below a series of tables, showing the amount of business done by the various Passenger Railway Companies in Philadelphia during the year just closed, together with a comparison between this and the preceding year. The first tables give the monthly receipts of the different Companies, with the amount of taxes paid by them to the United States Government, the rate being two and one-half per cent. on the gross receipts. The concluding table is explained by the accompanying heads:—

Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway.

1866.	Receipts.	Taxes.
January	$29 817	$745·43
February	26,958	673·95
March	32 280	807 00
April	32 537	813·42
May	35 154	878 85
June	35 251	851·27
July	35,658	891·32
August	34 847	871 18
September	36,514	912 85
October	35,562	889 05
November	32 350	808 75
December	31,477	786 93
Total	$393,400	$9960·00
Receipts, 1865	$437,562	
Decrease	$39,162	

Frankford and Philadelphia Passenger Railway.

1866.	Receipts.	Taxes
July	$507	$12·67
August	2,324	58·10
September	1,951	48 78
October	1 387	34·68
November	1,041	26 03
December	1,271	31 78
Totals	$8 481	$212·04

Frankford and Southwark (Fifth and Sixth Streets) Passenger Railway.

1866.	Receipts.	Taxes.
January	$21,298	$532 33
February	19,588	489·70
March	22,988	574·70
April	23 419	585·48
May	25,164	629·10
June	24,888	622 20
July	24,879	609·48
August	22,478	561·95
September	24,926	623 15
October	25,326	638·15
November	23 577	589·42
December	23,048	576·20
Total	$281 074	$7031·87
Receipts, 1865	286 861	
Decrease	$5 787	

Germantown (Fourth and Eighth Streets) Passenger Railway.

The "Fairmount Park and Delaware River" (Girard avenue) Line was consolidated with this road in April of last year. Consequently, we present under this head the combined returns of the two roads:—

1866.	Receipts.	Taxes.
January	$18,726	$468 15
February	16 636	415·91
March	17 869	446 73
April	16,026	400 65
May	20 287	507 18
June	23 908	597 70
July	25 001	625 03
August	25 730	643 25
September	25,819	645·48
October	25,086	627 15
November	22,382	559·55
December	22,372	559 30
Total	$259 742	$6496 08
Receipts, 1865	255,588	
Increase	$4 154	

Citizens' (Tenth and Eleventh Streets) Passenger Railway.

1866.	Receipts.	Taxes.
January	$17,534	$438·35
February	15 523	388·07
March	16,831	420·78
April	16 487	412 18
May	17,521	438·02
June	17,130	428 02
July	16,143	403 57
August	15,685	392 14
September	16 855	421·37
October	18,584	464 62
November	17 420	435 50
December	17,925	448 13
Total	$[illegible]3,698	$5090 98
Receipts, 1865	2[illegible],882	
Decrease	$1,19[illegible]	

Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway.

1866.	Receipts.	Taxes.
January	$10,084	$252·10
February	9 284	230·85
March	10 264	256·60
April	10,575	264·[illegible]
May	11,971	2[illegible]·28
June	11,087	277 18
July	10,840	271 00
August	9,[illegible]	249·50
September	10,623	265·58
October	11 836	295 90
November	10 550	263·75
December	11 011	275 28
Total	$126,855	$3241·40
Receipts, 1865	143 038	
Decrease	$16,183	

Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets Passenger Railway.

1866.	Receipts.	Taxes.
January	$4,262	$106 55
February	3,777	94 43
March	4,364	109·10
April	4 277	106 93
May	4 875	121·88
June	4 998	124 95
July	4 763	119 08
August	5 036	125 90
September	4,805	120·15
October	5 437	135·93
November	4,999	124 97
December	5,256	131·40
Total	$56 850	$1421·27
Receipts, 1865	$49,744	
Increase	$7,106	

Lombard and South Streets Passenger Railway.

1866.	Receipts.	Taxes.
January	$3,906	$97·65
February	3,427	85 67
March	3 901	97·52
April	4,144	103 60
May	4 707	117·66
June	5 264	131 60
July	5 814	145 35
August	5,628	140 70
September	5,135	128 37
October	4 948	123 70
November	4 558	113·95
December	4,348	108·70
Total	$55 580	$1,394·47
Receipts, 1865	72 460	
Decrease	$168·80	

Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry (Spruce and Pine Streets) Passenger Railway.

1866.	Receipts.	Taxes.
January	$8,710	$217 75
February	7,103	177 58
March	7,084	177·10
April	6,977	174 43
May	7,411	185·29
June	6,852	171 30
July	6,069	151 72
August	6 800	170·00
September	7 467	186 67
October	7 633	190 82
November	7,128	178·20
December	7,575	189·48
Total	$86 809	$2,170 35
Receipts, 1865	90 332	
Decrease	$3 523	

Philadelphia and Darby Passenger Railway Company.

1866.	Receipts.	Taxes.
January	$2,446	$61·15
February	2,076	51 90
March	2,587	64 68
April	3,132	78 30
May	3,738	93 45
June	4 041	101 02
July	3,847	96 17
August	3,673	91 82
September	3,692	92 30
October	3,585	89 63
November	2,972	74·30
December	2 734	68·35
Total	$38 523	$983 07
Receipts, 1865	36,781	
Increase	$1,742	

Philadelphia City (Chesnut and Walnut Streets) Passenger Railway.

1866.	Receipts.	Taxes.
January	$13,254	$331·35
February	11,352	283 80
March	12 842	321·05
April	13 089	327·23
May	14,283	357 07
June	13,193	329·82
July	17 757	443 93
August	22 647	516·18
September	17,533	433·40
October	19,445	486·15
November	19,449	498·71
December	17,640	441·00
Total	$192 487	$4774·69
Receipts, 1865	$149,978	
Increase	$42,509	

West Philadelphia (Market Street) Passenger Railway.

1866.	Receipts.	Taxes.
January	$23,199	$579·98
February	20 911	522·78
March	23,782	594·55
April	23,970	599 25
May	26,799	669·98
June	27 914	697·86
July	23,805	595·13
August	23 018	575 38
September	23 154	578 85
October	23,258	581 45
November	21,598	539·95
December	21,661	541·52
Total	$283,064	$7,076·62
Receipts, 1865	308,238	
Decrease	$25,174	

Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Passenger Railway—Arch, Race and Vine, and Callowhill.

1866.	Receipts.	Taxes.
January	$17,472	$436·80
February	15,462	386·55
March	17,678	441·95
April	19,641	491 03
May	23 574	589·35
June	23,654	591 35
July	23,512	587 80
August	21 436	535·90
September	22,259	556 46
October	21,497	537 42
November	18 886	472 15
December	18,640	466·00
Total	$243 711	$6092 76
Receipts, 1865	209 126	
Increase	$34 585	

Girard College (Arch Street and Ridge Avenue) Passenger Railway.

1866.	Receipts.	Taxes.
January	$8,973	$224·33
February	8,046	201·16
March	8 364	209 10
April	9,355	233·88
May	10 163	254·08
June	10 063	251·58
July	9,263	231·78
August	10,506	262·65
September	9,770	244·25
October	9,956	248·90
November	9,366	234 15
December	9 573	239 33
Total	$113,398	$2834·98
Receipts, 1865	123 511	
Decrease	$10,118	

Ridge Avenue and Manayunk Passenger Railway.

1866.	Receipts.	Taxes.
January	$2,267	$56 68
February	2,279	56 98
March	2,639	65·98
April	3,326	83 15
May	4,061	101 53
June	4,463	111·55
July	4 787	119 68
August	4,675	116·80
September	3,969	99·23
October	4,020	100 50
November	3,350	83 75
December	2,905	72 63
Total	$42,788	$1068·49
Receipts, 1865	$42,569	
Increase	$169	

Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway.

1866.	Receipts.	Taxes.
January	$13,245	$331·13
February	11 281	282·03
March	12,545	313·63
April	13,263	331·58
May	14 769	369·23
June	15,981	399·28
July	16,009	400 22
August	15,[illegible]	375·08
September	[illegible]553	388·07
October	[illegible]967	373·91
November	[illegible] 124	328·10
December	13 337	333·43
Total	$169,017	$4224 69
Receipts, 1865	173 822	
Decrease	$4805	

Union Passenger Railway.

1866.	Receipts.	Taxes.
January	$23 834	$595 85
February	21,652	541·30
March	24,449	611·25
April	25,264	631·60
May	29,080	727 00
June	31,148	778·58
July	32,883	822·08
August	32 287	807 18
September	33,054	826 35
October	30 354	758·85
November	26 972	674 30
December	27,310	682·75
Total	$338,282	$8457·09
Receipts, 1865	$206 593	
Increase	$131,689	

NAME OF ROAD.	Capital.	No. Miles of Track.	Receipts. 1865.	Receipts. 1866.	Receipts. Inc. *Dec.	Estimate of Passengers, 1866.	United States Taxes for 1866.	State Taxes, 1866. On Stock.	State Taxes, 1866. On Income	State Taxes, 1866. On Loans.	State Taxes, 1866. Total.
Second and Third Streets	$677 500	18 9-10	$437 562	$393,400	*$39,162	6,640,000	$9,960·00	$2,838	$3,424	$366	$6,678
Frankford and Philadelphia	....	....	....	8,481	....	....	212 04	....	1,116	285	1,401
Frankford and Southwark (Fifth and Sixth Streets)	600,000	12½	286,861	281,074	*5,787	4,637,565	7,031·87	60	....	....	60
Germantown (Fourth and Eighth Streets)	1,000,000	24¾	255,588	259,742	4,154	2,900,000	6,496·08	2,375	2,081	....	4,455
Citizens' (Tenth and Eleventh Streets)	500,000	7	274,282	273,088	*1,194	3,258,208	5,090·98	1,250	....	....	1,250
Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets	500,000	6¼	143,038	126,850	*16,188	2,110,250	3,241 40	390	....	....	390
Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets	500,000	5¾	49,744	56,850	7,106	945,833	1,421·27	297	....	....	297
Lombard and South Streets	250,000	5	72,460	55,580	*16,880	926,333	1,394 47	350	....	....	350
Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry (Spruce and Pine)	500,000	7	90,332	86,809	*3,523	1,446,816	2,170·35	125	....	60	185
Philadelphia and Darby	300,000	5 1-10	36,781	38,523	1,742	632,050	983·07	3,173	1,512	390	5,075
Philadelphia City (Chesnut and Walnut)	500,000	4	149,978	192,487	42,509	3,198,117	4,774·69	1,246	613	300	2,359
West Philadelphia (Market Street)	500,000	6	308,238	283,164	*25,174	4,714,400	7,076 62	961	....	....	961
Hestonville (Arch, Race and Vine, and Callowhill)	2,050,000	19	209,126	243,711	34,585	4,069,850	6,092·76	1,000	947	....	1,947
Girard College (Arch Street and Ridge Avenue)	173,000	5¼	123,511	113,398	*10,118	2,000,000	2,834 98	150	70	....	220
Ridge Avenue and Manayunk	250,000	4½	42,569	42,738	169	712,300	1,068·49	500	877	....	1,377
Green and Coates streets	500,000	4½	173,822	169,017	*4,805	2,704,272	4,224 69		....	....	
Union	1,000,000	25	206,593	338 282	131,689	5,884,505	8,457·09	1,080	....	....	1,080
Total	$9,500,500	169¼	$2,791,085	$2,888,749	$107,749	46,221,409	$72,550·85	$15,785	$10,840	$1,401	$28,026

CLOTHING.

SWAAB'S STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,

No. 606 MARKET STREET. No. 606

A most complete stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.

Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats, $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $23; do silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $7 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $9.

Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

PRICES REDUCED.

Making and trimming Oversacks, $19; Frock Coats, $16; Dress Sacks, $12; Pants and Vests, $3·50 each, in good style. On hand a general assortment of goods at low prices. C. S. HIMMELWRIGHT, No. 234 N. FOURTH Street.

12 22 1m

UHLER & HOPKINS,

FORMERLY No. 8 N. SECOND Street,

HAVE REMOVED TO

THEIR NEW STORE,

No. 48 South SECOND Street,

ABOVE CHESNUT.

Where they will continue the

CLOTH AND CASSIMERE BUSINESS,

AS HERETOFORE. [1 12 smwlm

GEO. A. COOKE'S COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 448

PARLOR CROQUETS.

Handsomely finished Sets, just received, and for sale by

J. A. BANCROFT & CO.,

1 17 thsm3t **No. 512 ARCH Street.**

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted!

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission 12 243m4p

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

7-30s,

JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST,

CONVERTED INTO

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WITHOUT CHARGE.

5-20s Delivered at Once.

1 5 15t4p **DREXEL & CO.**

BACON & WARDER,

STOCK BROKERS,

No. 218½ WALNUT STREET.

STOCKS AND LOANS bought and sold on Commission.

TRUST FUNDS invested in City, State, or Government Loans.

WILLIAM H. BACON,

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1 3 1mrp **No. 218½ WALNUT Street.**

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street!

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CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey, Wm. Ervien, Sam. A. Bisphan.
Edw. B. Orne, Osgood Welsh, Fred. A. Hoyt,
Nathn Hilles, Ben. Rowland, Jr. Wm. H. Rhawn

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [10 31 3m

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 1867.

At an election held on the 9th of January, 1867, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—

EDWIN M. LEWIS,
S. A. MERCER,
JOHN ASHHURST,
ANTHONY J. ANTELO,
BENJAMIN A. FARNHAM,
JAMES R. CAMPBELL,
FRANCIS TETE,
LINDLEY SMYTH,
RICHARD C. DALE,
PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON,
JOSHUA B. LIPPINCOTT,
J. EDWARD FARNUM,
GEORGE W. FARR, Jr.

And at a meeting of the Directors this day, S. A. Mercer, Esq., having declined a re election on account of ill health, EDWIN M LEWIS, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and, at the same time, JOHN ASHHURST, Esq., was unanimously elected Vice-President.

W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

1 11 16t§

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

THE FURNITURE

AT

GOULD & CO.'S

FURNITURE DEPOTS,

N. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,

AND

Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,

Is the Largest, Cheapest, and Best Stock in the World!

Fashion, style, durability, finish, and cheapness all combined in their immense variety of CITY-MADE FURNITURE.

Before purchasing call and examine, or send for a printed catalogue. 2 10 8p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS DRAWINGS ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 1§

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

EVERY ONE INSURING NOW

WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE LARGE DIVIDEND TO BE DECLARED IN FEBRUARY BY

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

This Dividend may be used as CASH IN PAYMENT OF THE NEXT ANNUAL PREMIUM, and on every succeeding Premium there will be a CASH DIVIDEND, reducing the payments each year until they cease, when NO MORE PAYMENTS WILL BE REQUIRED, BUT THE ANNUAL DIVIDENDS CONTINUE DURING LIFE, MAKING THE POLICY A SOURCE OF INCOME. The rates for this kind of Policy (Life) ARE AS LOW AS OTHER FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES, thereby giving the Assured the LOWEST RATE at which insurance can be procured, with all the advantages of a "PAID-UP" or NON-FORFEITURE POLICY, for which some other Companies charge double rates.

It should be observed that most other Companies withhold the payment of their Dividends UNTIL FOUR OR FIVE FULL ANNUAL PREMIUMS ARE PAID, although professing to DECLARE DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY.

To persons proposing to ASSURE THEIR LIVES, we invite investigation before taking out Policies elsewhere, as the great advantages offered the INSURED BY THIS SOCIETY are believed to be unequalled.

CASH ASSETS OVER $3,000,000.

ANNUAL CASH INCOME OVER $2,000,000.

Purely Mutual, the Entire Profits Being Divided Among the Assured Exclusively, by the Terms of the Charter.

ANNUAL CASH DIVIDENDS.---POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

Amount of New Business for the Year Ending November 1, 1866,

$26,347,000.

Four other Companies were organized about the same time with the EQUITABLE, and their combined business for the year is $25,950,706, or $396,294 less than that of this Society, while their total disbursements, including losses by death and expenses, are about thirty-five per cent. of their total income, whilst the EQUITABLE was less than twenty-six per cent.

At the date of the organization of this Company in 1859, there were eighteen American Life Insurance Companies in the field, some of them having commenced business nearly twenty years earlier, and none of them having been organized later than 1853; and although this is but the seventh year of the Society, it is already doing a larger business than fourteen of the eighteen Companies above alluded to, while its percentage of disbursements to cash income is less than that of any of the other four.

Our next dividend will be declared February 1, 1867, and annually thereafter, and may be used in any of the following ways:—As cash in payment of premium—for the permanent increase of the sum assured—for the increase of the sum assured for one year or a term of years—for the permanent reduction of the premium—for the reduction of the number of years in which premiums are to be paid.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY is an institution which is eminently entitled to the public confidence and consideration. It possesses features peculiar to itself, which belong to no other association in this country engaged in the business of Life Insurance, and which are so favorable to the assured that they cannot fail, in the opinion of the undersigned, to commend the Society in a peculiar manner to the attention and consideration of the public:—

NEW YORK.

A. & A. LAWRENCE,
H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.,
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.,
CHARLES J. MARTIN,
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
HENRY J. RAYMOND,
GEORGE T. HOPE,
SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR.,
HOPPOCK, GLENN & CO.,
JOHN A. STEWART,
LOW, HARRIMAN, DURFEE & CO.,
JOHN SLADE & CO.,
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
H. C. FAHNESTOCK,

PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE H. STUART,
WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,
THOMAS A. BIDDLE & CO.,
LEWIS BROTHERS & CO.,
HOOD, BONBRIGHT & CO.,
D. & C. KELLY,
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
WINTHROP, CUNNINGHAM & SON,
WOOD & CARY,
WILLIAM W. HARDING,

BLANKS, CIRCULARS, AND FULL INFORMATION FURNISHED BY

BETTS & REGISTER, GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 432 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

1 19 15 16